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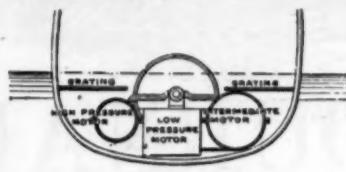
A WONDERFUL BOAT.

We are indebted to the New York "Sun" for this article and the use of the cuts accompanying it.

The London "Engineering" contains cuts showing the arrangement of the driving machinery of the wonderful little steamer Turbinia, which has beaten the world's record for speed, and also an article which gives more information about the vessel than has heretofore been published. The "Sun" reproduces herewith the most interesting of the drawings. It will be seen by these that the Hon. Charles A. Parsons, in applying his steam turbine to the problem of marine propulsion, has resorted to the use of several novel features.

As has already been told in the "Sun," the experiments were begun with the use of a single compounded turbine coupled directly to a single screw shaft. It soon became evident to Mr. Parsons that the loss of energy through the inability of the water itself to keep up with the movement of the rapidly revolving screws would render it necessary to make changes, and after the series of experiments upon "cavitation" already described, the use of three screw shafts was decided upon. As the draught of the vessel was only three feet and the diameter of the screws only eighteen inches, three screws were put upon each shaft to give the necessary surface for the distribution of the high power which was to be applied. One shaft was in the center and ran well aft, while those on either side were so much further forward that there was a considerable space between their after screws and the forward one of the center set. All three shafts were inclined downward, and the forward ones reached a depth with their outer screws which was the whole diameter of the screws below the mean draught of the Turbinia,

lieve she has reached her limit. "It is anticipated," he says, "that after some alterations to the steam pipe still higher speeds will be obtained. In the Turbinia the stresses on the boiler and machinery are, as far as possible, according to Board of Trade rules, and the scantlings of the hull are heavy for a boat of her size and class. It is believed that when boats of 200 feet in length and upward are fitted with compound turbine motors speeds of 35 to 40 knots may be easily obtained in vessels of the destroyer class, and it is also believed that



Arrangement of the Turbines.

the turbine will, in a lesser degree, enable higher speeds to be realized in all classes of passenger vessels."

The Turbinia is 100 feet long, 9 feet in beam, 3 feet draught, and of 44½ tons displacement. Her machinery weighs 22 tons.

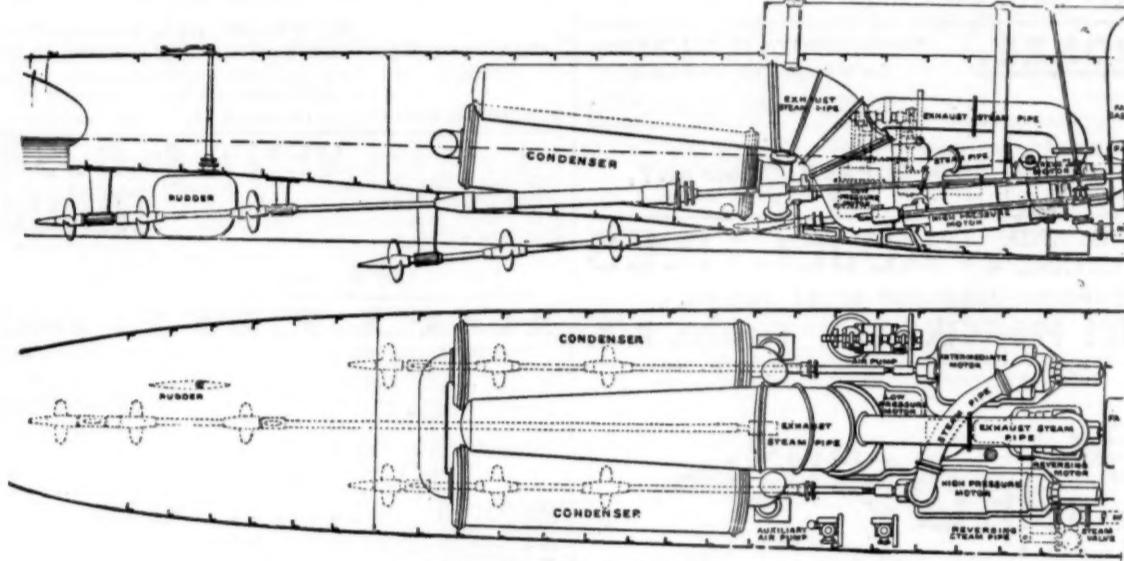
In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Parsons' paper a number of other interesting facts were brought out. One of these was the entire absence of vibration on the vessel when under way. In Mr. Parsons' turbine he uses a clever means of preventing vibration. This is accomplished by using on each bearing three separate bushings or rings of metal, and the films of lubricating oil which separate these break up and distribute

how far the present system might be modified in application to ordinary ships, and also to what extent different classes of ships might be suitable for its use. Up to the present time the only certainty was that it enabled them to get a very high speed. Gearing might get over the difficulty of running propellers at this quick number of revolutions. In the Turbinia, the pressure per unit of surface on the screw blades was normal; the pitch ratio was normal, though the slip ratio was in excess of what would have been expected with a single screw. The difference, however, was small.

It was found that the screws, being on the same shaft, did not interfere much with each other. In regard to going astern, reversing blades were on the low-pressure motor, and the speed in the sternward direction was about three knots. It was possible to put the reversing action in operation while the boat was going full speed ahead, and for this reason the way of the boat could be very quickly checked. He said he contemplated the adoption of a means of going astern by running the low-pressure motor normally on vacuum, but putting the steam in when going astern. At present the weight of the appliances for going astern was three-quarters of a ton, while the main engines weighed 3 tons 13 cwt.; that would give 1½ per cent. on the total displacement of the boat for reversing purposes.

MILITARY SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

It is estimated that it costs the United States Government 60 per cent. more to put up a building than it does a private individual, and that it takes from three to five times as long to complete it. All the more noteworthy,



Screws and Machinery of the Steamer Turbinia.

making apparently a total depth of 4½ feet below the water's surface. The center screws thus caught the columns of water driven aft by the side screws on their edges, and worked also in solid water of their own.

A novel feature of the boat which will attract the eye at once is the position of the rudder. Instead of being in the center of the vessel and aft of the center screws, it is placed at one side of the center screws, and almost in the center of the wake of one of the side screws.

The rocket-like forms shown at the inboard ends of the screw shafts are the steam turbines. It will be remembered that these three turbines were built of different sizes and coupled together, so that they are the exact counterpart of a triple-expansion compound steam engine in their manner of taking the steam and using its energy through its whole series of expansions. The smaller drawing shows the relative sizes of these turbines and how they are arranged. The steam is supplied to the turbines at 170 pounds pressure and expanded until it indicated only one pound pressure to the square inch at the end of the third turbine of the series, and then it is pumped out and condensed. At full speed the turbines and screws make 2,200 revolutions a minute. The steam is supplied from a water tube boiler working under forced pressure, the air being supplied by a fan which works on the inboard end of the low pressure or central screw shaft. This arrangement has the double advantage of utilizing the power from the main engines and also of delivering the air in exact proportion to the steam that is being used and the power generated.

Mr. Parsons told of these things in a paper read before the Institute of Civil Engineers on May 26, and he seemed much more certain of the practical application of the steam turbine to marine purposes than he was in his original paper regarding the Turbinia. The consumption of steam on the Turbinia's trials, he said, had not exceeded 14½ pounds per indicated horse power at full load, which is less than with ordinary reciprocating engines. This would enable the size and weight of boilers and the amount of coal carried to be reduced and the high speed of the engines diminishes not only the weight of the engines themselves, per horse power, but also the weight of shafting, propellers, and hull.

"The total weight of machinery in vessels of the torpedo-boat destroyer class on the turbine system," says Mr. Parsons, "will probably not exceed one-third that of ordinary engines of the same power."

Although the Turbinia has made a speed of 32½ knots an hour, or nearly 37½ miles, Mr. Parsons does not be-

the vibrations just as a rubber hanging cuts off jars from a telephone transmitter.

Prof. Ewing of Cambridge said he had spent the best part of a week on the Turbinia, making runs on her and carrying out an extensive series of observations in regard to speed and water consumption. One thing that struck him particularly was the absence of any crowding of machinery in the engine room. Nearly all the machinery was placed below the water line, which in itself was an advantage with regard to stability. Above the machinery was placed a grating upon which it was possible to walk about with comfort. Another thing that struck him was the extreme ease with which the engines could be worked; there was nothing but a steam stop valve and a reversing valve that had to be handled. In twenty seconds, starting from all still, he had got the engines to work at a speed of revolution that would be equal to twenty-eight knots when the boat was fully under way.

Regarding the absence of vibration, he was emphatic. He did not mean a comparative quietude, but a literal absence of vibration, and this even at the highest speeds. The only sound from the turbines was the hum of the fan feeding air to the boilers. Another point of great advantage which he spoke of was that turbines require no lubrication except at the shaft bearings. In making his estimate of the steam consumption per horse power, Prof. Ewing said that there was no way of taking an indicator card as in reciprocating engines, but he had ascertained the consumption of feed water, per effective horse power, by experiments on models. Prof. Ewing said he had previously tested the steam turbine as applied to dynamo driving, and was aware that under the conditions of high speed which were then present the turbine made an exceedingly efficient engine. But the application to marine propulsion was a new departure, involving novel and difficult problems. He had gone into the matter with a certain degree of skepticism beforehand, but what he had seen on the Turbinia had convinced him of the applicability of the turbine to steamships.

The trials had been entirely successful, and he could point to nothing that would form a set-off against the obvious advantages which were possessed by the turbine as a marine motor. His experiences on the Turbinia had been of unique interest, and it was scarcely overstating the case to say that they had left the impression that the reciprocating engine was, after all, a crude contrivance.

Mr. Parsons, in replying to the discussion, said that at the present stage it was difficult to say in what way and

therefore, is the record the late General Casey made for himself in this respect. Montgomery Schuyler alludes to it in an article published in the June "Scribner's" on the new Library of Congress. Of it he says: "In October, 1888, when he took charge, although the excavations were completed, and the foundations had been put in, there was scarcely anything to be seen above the surface of the ground. In that month General Casey submitted detailed estimates of the cost of the work upon the plan finally chosen, as well as upon the mutilated plan ordered by Congress. He estimated that, if the work were not interrupted, and money were provided as it was wanted, the building 'would be completed in about eight years,' and for \$6,008,140. In December, 1896, his successor, Mr. Green, was able to report 'that the building is now very nearly completed in all particulars,' and that not only was there no additional appropriation required to complete the building, but that there was on hand an unexpended balance of \$314,452.02.

"Such a result is very rare, if not absolutely unique in the history of our national architecture, and, indeed, of our public works. That it has been attained in the Library of Congress, would alone suffice to mark the work of General Casey and Mr. Green as a masterpiece of administration. But this is by no means a complete showing. The 10 per cent. reserved for contingencies in the estimates of 1888 had been, by the energy and faithfulness of the superintendence, and also, doubtless, by the favorable course of the markets, kept so nearly intact that it was evident, several years before the completion of the building, that a great part of it would be available for other uses, and General Casey most fortunately decided to employ this balance in the sculptural and pictorial embellishment of the building. For decoration, other than the strictly architectural 'finish,' and \$15,000 for 'ornamental painting,' the original estimates had made no provision. The scheme of a systematic decoration of the building, so as to make it really an exhibit of the proficiency that had been attained in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century of our era, and the first of our national existence, is due to General Casey's son, Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, who had succeeded Mr. Pelz, as architect. For strictly architectural work, there was little if no scope left upon the outside of the building, but there were various modifications to be made in the details of the interior and, indeed, in such of its features as were not already committed by actual execution. None of these is in itself of the first importance as concerns the general effect, but the sum of them

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is. Such a detail as the covering of the floors and ceilings, for example, may make or mar the effect of the interiors to which it is applied, and it has here been done so monumentally, much of it in solid mosaic, as perfectly to carry out the indications and enhance the effect of decorations. It is as the author of the general scheme of decoration and the superintendent of its execution, including the design of the architectural part of it, that Mr. Casey has been enabled to render his chief service to the library, and a very signal service it is."

ENGLAND'S IMPERIAL ASPIRATIONS.

The "Review of Reviews" ascribes the rejection of the treaty of arbitration with England to Congressional distrust of England's growing spirit of imperialism, and the fact that the people of the United States see no prospect of differences with Great Britain except such as may grow out of acts for which Great Britain is responsible. Nothing so novel or so formidable has made its appearance in the large arena of world politics since Napoleon undertook to realize his dream of universal empire, as the new, aggressive, insatiate, imperial spirit that has taken possession of the English like some magic spell. In his correspondence with Mr. Olney regarding the Venezuela question, Lord Salisbury assumed, as all Englishmen now do, that this country is in a static condition—that its boundaries are finished, and that it has no right to concern itself greatly with anything beyond its frontiers. It was tacitly assumed on the other hand that Great Britain's condition was dynamic rather than static—that it had a right, for the protection and development of its present interests, to assume new positions anywhere and everywhere. Scarcely a month goes by in which the map of the so-called British Empire is not altered to comprise some new extension.

Speaking of this the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "Less than twenty years ago the public speaker who ventured to point out to an audience of working men that India and the colonies were of vital importance to them and the nation, was sure to be listened to with disbelief, and was fortunate if he escaped derision. It was the epoch of the Little Englander, of the perish India, away with the colonies school! In the last ten years a healthy change has come over public opinion, and the mass of our countrymen are now as alive to the importance and advantage of our vast empire as a few specialists were a generation ago. Such spectacles as will be unfolded to their view on June 22d must fix the lesson on their mind, and suggest fresh avenues of imperial growth and expansion as the result of the continuous international competition going on throughout the world. In South Africa no one can think of assigning a limit to Anglo-Saxon expansion, and opposition will but carry it further and fix its foundations on a surer basis. In Australasia the tendency to absorb the Eastern Archipelago, and to link on with India and the Malay peninsula, must grow until the time may come when the Australian influence will be the deciding factor in the great problem of the future associated with the Far East."

It is important to England that she should escape complications with nations not directly antagonistic to her territorial aspirations. Hence her anxiety to maintain a good understanding with the United States and her willingness to concede something to our sensibilities in the matter of the Monroe doctrine. The Venezuelan message of President Cleveland satisfied British statesmen that they must keep outside the sphere of American influence if they wished to be on good terms with us and must limit their aspirations to the three Eastern continents, leaving the United States to work out its destiny in the western hemisphere.

France is another power that England is anxious to be on good terms with. And great satisfaction is expressed in England because there are indications that France, under its Republican government, is growing more sympathetic with England than with Russia. The relations of the two countries to the question of Greece and Turkey tends to bring them together. There is just now an artificial concert of the powers, but there is a tendency to division along the line of liberal and despotic ideas. This would bring Germany and Russia together on one side, and unite Great Britain, France and Italy.

The chief menace to England's imperial aspirations still comes from Russia. Russian army officers indulge themselves in dreams of conquering India, a task which they do not regard as formidable. China, Persia and the Asiatic provinces of Turkey seem to be practically at the mercy of Russia. The Amir of Bokhara, Syed Abdul Ahad, was placed by the Russians on his throne in 1885, over rival claimants. The remembrance of this service, and of his pleasant visits to Russia, where he was treated with great distinction, has made the Amir strongly Russian in his proclivities. The Muscovites have a genius for dealing with the semi-barbarous Asiatics, and the Turkmen who were subdued at Geok Tepe only fourteen years ago now acquiesce in the Russian authority as peaceably as if they had been subjected to it for centuries.

The Transcaspian railroad has been a powerful influence in pacifying the Turkomen, and Russia now proposes to extend the road by two branches, running along the Oxus and the Kushk, toward the frontier of Afghanistan. One line will run from Merv down the left bank of the Murghab to Ak Tepe on the Penjdeh oasis, near the junction of the Murghab and Kushk—a point only 120 miles north of Herat. The second will leave the main line at Amn Daria, and run along the valley of the Oxus through Bokhara territory, to Kirki ferry near the boundary of Afghan Turkestan, and only 110 miles from the capital of that province, Maza-ri-Sherif.

The way is open for the Russians into Afghanistan

through Herat and once in control of Afghanistan they threaten British control of the Indian peninsula. The Russians scoff at the idea that England can count upon the loyalty of her Indian troops and they regard themselves as the legitimate successors of the Central Asian conquerors of India, and reason that what has been accomplished so often before by Arabs, Afghans, Mongols, Persians, can be accomplished again. Thus they, too, have come to look on India as their goal. Their hard-won conquests in Central Asia have hitherto yielded them much honor, but little profit: the conquest of India would give them both. They believe that in conquering India they would be doing a service to humanity, by rescuing it from the selfish clutches of England.

OUR CAVALRY IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

In the March number of the "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association," Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav., gives an interesting account of the work of the cavalry under his direction in protecting Yellowstone National Park. He prefaces it with a short résumé of the history of the Park from which it appears that the transfer of the control of the Park to the cavalry is due to the ambitious attempt of a justice of the peace to compel a traveling member of Congress to pay a fine of \$50 for his neglect to extinguish a camp fire. The Congressman took an appeal. The justice fixed the amount of the appeal bond at \$100,000 and it was promptly furnished by the statesman's traveling companions, G. W. Pullman, Mr. Story and Mr. Armour, of Chicago. Next the appropriation for the superintendent of the Park and his ten assistants was stricken from the Sundry Civil bill for 1886. It was then that the act of March 3, 1883, came in play, and in accordance with its provisions the Interior Department asked for the army. Moral: don't interfere with the sports of a Congressman if you don't wish to establish military despotism.

The locality of the Park would seem to be calculated to somewhat chill military enthusiasm. The thermometer gets below zero during every month in the year but May, June, July and August, and even in these months it falls below freezing point. In the higher levels, which include most of the park area, it is ten degrees lower. The work of protecting the Park from the ravages of tourists is limited to the four months of travel and the danger from fires to the camping season of July, August and part of September. Protection of the game from poachers is also required. There are in the Park an army post and a number of out-stations, at each of which a non-commissioned officer and three men occupy comfortable log huts and their horses fairly comfortable stables. During the winter traveling must be done on snowshoes.

A part of the work of the guards in summer is to look after the summer travelers who seek an immortality of fame by writing their plebian names on the hot spring deposits. "A very picturesque figure," says Capt. Anderson, "is a sentimental youth at twilight as he transmits his name by writing it upon the 'formations.' A much more interesting figure is this same youth at sunrise the next morning, when, followed by a mounted soldier, he proceeds, scrub-brush and soap in hand, to the same spot and removes the perishable evidence of his late presence." The culprits are discovered by a reference to the hotel and camper's registers. If the name is not promptly erased the deposits from the hot springs soon cover it when written in pencil, but the material is so transparent that the name is visible through it for a number of years.

We are told that "during the ten years of occupancy of this post, only six deaths have occurred among the soldiers here, and five of these were from violence. The records show this to be the most healthy post in the Army, in spite of the very large percentage of frost cases. For the most part, the men are thoroughly satisfied on stations, and it is never difficult to get men to volunteer for these places. The main trouble is to get non-commissioned officers suitable for the duties. It requires much tact, judgment and firmness in dealing with tourists and it requires energy, push, courage and knowledge of the country and the ways and habits of poachers in dealing with their winter problems. They have as a rule been faithful to their duties, honest, reliable and worthy of all praise."

Aside from the information it contains, this article is very interesting reading, for Capt. Anderson has a vein of quiet humor running through his composition which crops out in his writing.

Mr. Brookfield, M. P., is informed that during the recent practice of D, E and J Batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery at Okehampton, out of the eighteen new 12-pr. cordite guns of 6 cwt. that were employed, no fewer than seven became useless after firing only two rounds, owing to broken elevation gear. About a year ago the commanding officer of one of these batteries made a strong report as to similar accidents which were happening them from the same cause.

The advent of some of her East Indian subjects in England will give Victoria's servants many perplexing problems to settle and to accommodate their prejudices in the matter of food a special staff of cooks is being employed, one of whom is a Chinaman, whose special qualification is that he has had experience in Borneo and the Malay States in the preparation of rice and the curried dishes affected by the natives. One party of troops partake of food which has been prepared for them by their own cooks, who are of the same caste as themselves, and, in order to comply with the ordinances of their particular code, it must be cooked only over a charcoal fire, and at such a time or in such a place that no shadow

may fall upon the food. To accommodate them a special cook-house of iron, with brick stoves, has been built at Chelsea barracks.

The two numbers of the "Journal of the United States Artillery," issued thus far this year, numbers 24 and 25, contain the following articles: "An Experiment with Militia in Heavy Artillery Work," 1st Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Art.; "Notes on European Sea Coast Fortifications," 2d Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art.; "Report on Development of a Photo-Retardograph," 1st Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; "An Alternating Current Range and Position Finder," Dr. A. C. Crehore, and Dr. G. O. Squier, 1st Lieut., 3d Art.; "On the Rifting of Cannon," Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; "The Mounting of 8-inch B. L. Rifles at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor," Capt. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art.; "Field Shrapnel and the Cannon of the Present," Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art.; "Some Notes on Our Artillery Target Practice," 1st Lieut. George F. Sanders, 4th Art.; "An Improved Method of Hauling Heavy Guns," 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 3d Art.; "The Progressive Development of the Schools for Artillery Practice in Germany" (reprint), translation by 2d Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th Art. Also the usual professional notes, book reviews and index to current artillery literature. The articles describing the experiments in the alternating current range and position are published in a pamphlet with illustrations. "Even with the very rough and home-made apparatus which was used in these experiments, the results obtained are within the limits of the requirements for good range finding at present. The mean error of 2.775 minutes of arc, is equivalent to but 1.39 yards at the distance of a mile, or 7.9 yards at the distance of 10,000 yards, or 5.68 miles. The probable error of a single observation is but 2.67 minutes of arc, and the greatest error 8.75 minutes corresponds to about 25 yards in 10,000."

Not since Lossing gathered his material for the Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, which was published in 1855, has any book been issued which illustrates the battlefields of the American Revolution. The Century Company is proposing to supply this want so far as boys and girls are concerned, and will issue in the autumn "The Century Book of the American Revolution," by Elbridge S. Brooks, an account of the trip of a party of boys and girls to all of the famous Revolutionary battlefields from Lexington to Yorktown, including the Southern fields of Eutaw Springs, Guilford Court House, King's Mountain, etc. It will be richly illustrated with more than 200 pictures, many of them from photographs of the fields, historic houses, monuments, etc. Mr. Chauncy M. Depew has written an introduction and the book will be issued under the auspices of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Admiral Tirpitz is considered the boldest and most energetic man in the German Navy. He is popularly known as the naval Moltke, and his ideas and aims respecting the development and reorganization of the navy are in thorough accord with those of His Majesty, who hopes Admiral Tirpitz will succeed where Admiral Von Hollman failed in inducing the Reichstag to adopt big naval credits. The Emperor intends to have ten big ironclads and sixteen cruisers built by 1900. Considerable comment has been aroused by the fact that the Emperor has ordered the Germania Shipbuilding Yards to build the very cruisers which have been rejected by the Reichstag. Admiral Tirpitz is now making a tour of inspection of the naval yards of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Stettin, Elbing and Dantzig. On his return he will frame a new naval bill, in which the necessity of putting the German Navy on an equal footing with the French and Russian navies will be forcibly stated.

It was stated in the "Army and Navy Journal's" last issue that the condition of the new dry dock at Puget Sound, which has been a subject of some concern of late, owing to reports of unsoundness had at last been officially reported, by the commandant of the station, to Commo. Matthews, chief of docks and yards, as sound in every particular. The dock showed no settlement after the docking of the Oregon. Our information from Port Orchard, the site of the dock, is that water amounting to one-third of the dock's capacity or about 500,000 gallons leaks into the dock each twenty-four hours and has to be pumped out twice each day and while the floor of the dock shows no settlement after the docking of the Oregon, it does show signs of being lifted by hydrostatic pressure. The timber dry dock of the Newport News Ship Building Company at Newport News, Va., has to be pumped free from surface drainage once a week only. It does not leak.

The St. James's "Gazette" of June 8, commenting upon the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, which it describes as a "corrupt little republic run by a handful of American filibusters," says: "As Hawaii has no resisting power, the question arises, Will the United States Government see its protégé through its troubles? The Japanese may land an armed party at any moment. Then what will the Philadelphia do? Japan, since she smashed the Chinese, is believed to be spoiling for a fight with a white power, and she may find America ready to oblige her sooner than she expects."

As a token of the existing cordial relations between the United States and Mexico the attention of the State Department has been called to the favorable reception

accorded by the Mexican public to a proposition that U. S. Minister Clayton shall place wreaths on the graves of the Mexican cadets who fell in the battle of Chapultepec in 1847, while similar floral offerings are placed on the graves of the United States soldiers killed in the Mexican War and buried in the American cemetery by officers of the Mexican Army and the military cadets.

ANNEXING HAWAII.

The movement for the annexation of the Hawaiian Republic to the United States, which was begun by President Harrison and interrupted by President Cleveland, for the benefit of the dusky sovereign, Liliuokalani, has been resumed under the present Administration. This week a treaty of annexation has been signed and it only requires the approval of the Senate to make the Sandwich Islands one of the territories of the United States. The annexation of this State is in continuation of the policy of adding to our domain when we could by peaceful means, which has been pursued by the United States since it became an independent country. By it our territory grew from 828,941 square miles in 1800 to 3,595,600 square miles in 1867. In the single instance of the territory acquired from Mexico we extended our bounds by conquest, and even in that case we paid Mexico \$15,000,000. In 1803 we gained over 1,000,000 square miles by the Louisiana purchase; in 1821 we added Florida; in 1845, Texas, and in 1848 and 1853 we gained from Mexico 691,318 square miles, including the harbor of San Francisco and the rich possessions of the gold and silver States. Finally, Alaska, with 570,000 square miles, came to us in 1867.

In every instance these acquisitions of territory have met with bitter opposition.

Henry Clay did all in his power to defeat the treaty by which we obtained Florida; resolutions against it were introduced into the Legislatures of Kentucky and Louisiana, and the Western newspapers were filled with denunciations of it. To the Louisiana purchase John Quincy Adams objected, on the ground that it was in substance a dissolution and recombination of the whole Union. It made a Union totally different from that for which the Constitution had been formed. It gave despotic power over the territories purchased. It naturalized foreign nations in a mass. It made French and Spanish laws a part of the laws of the Union. It introduced whole systems of legislation abhorrent to the spirit and character of our institutions. Daniel Webster, with others, opposed the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War, which added so much to our domain and wealth, was strongly opposed, and with good reason. The ridicule cast upon the purchase of frozen Alaska is still fresh in men's recollections.

Who is there who will rise up to-day and declare that these acquisitions of territory were mistakes? In the end there will be an equally unanimous acquiescence in the acquisition of Hawaii. The arguments against it are without reason. If we were able in the days of our feebleness to absorb great territories; to assimilate alien populations and to reconcile with our political and judicial systems strange laws and unfamiliar customs; if we have succeeded in transforming four million slaves into voting citizens, why should we fear now that we have 70,000,000 lest we take contagion from 80,000 or 90,000 Sandwich Islanders? Why concern ourselves lest our free system of government be disrupted because we add to these United States a territory less in extent than the State of New Jersey and having a population smaller than that of the single city of Paterson, N. J.?

The complaint that we are going beyond the sea to gather in territory that is not contiguous to what we already possess, loses its force in these days of steam-boats and telegraphs. For all practical purposes, it is more contiguous than were the States of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts thirty-five years ago. It is as contiguous as Alaska, from which we are divided not by a neutral sea, but by the possessions of Great Britain, the power least disposed of all to favor our territorial expansion. Even now our amiable British cousins are fretting themselves because they fear that we have not ships and sailors enough to defend our prospective island possessions. They need no defense. The flag which will float above the Government house in Honolulu will make any nation wary of interference with Hawaiian rights. As it is now, England, or even Japan, is at liberty to possess itself of the helpless island, and we have no means of preventing it short of a war, which might not commend itself to the impartial judgment of mankind. With Hawaii annexed, the conditions would be reversed, and our position would change from one of aggression to one of defense.

The population of Hawaii consists of 13,305 Europeans, 40,618 natives and half-castes, 27,660 Japanese, and Chinese, 7,495 foreigners born in Hawaii, and 911 other foreigners. There are 1,026 Americans and 1,336

Englishmen, but the American influence is controlling, and it will become more so with annexation. There are more Chinese than Japanese, 15,301 of one and 12,360 of the other. This is the census of 1890. We need not dwell upon the advantages of the proposed annexation; we might rather say its necessity. That is a subject for another article. As Captain Mahan has shown, the utmost stress should be laid upon the immense disadvantages to us of any maritime enemy having a coaling station well within 2,500 miles of our coast line, from Puget Sound to Mexico. Shut out, he says, from the Sandwich Islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3,500—or twice that distance going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well nigh prohibitive.

The leading article of "Harper's Magazine" for July will be a narrative of "Sheridan's Ride," by General George A. Forsyth, U. S. A., who was one of the two aides-de-camp whom Sheridan took with him, and who is the only survivor. The illustrations will be by R. F. Zogbaum. W. D. Howells will contribute a paper on "The Modern American Mood." The tenth part of George Du Maurier's last novel, "The Martian," will bring the story to a close. The second part of "The Celebrities of the House of Commons," by T. P. O'Connor, the Irish leader, will present a familiar view of Lord Salisbury, and will give many anecdotes of Parliamentary life. The article will be illustrated by Paul Renouard. The ninth article in the series on "White Man's Africa," by Poulton Bigelow, will be a story of travels and adventures in Natal, a Colonial Paradise. The illustrations will be from drawings by R. Caton Woodville, and from the author's photographs. Capt. James Parker, U. S. A., will contribute an article on "The Military Academy and National Defence," showing how the intention of the founders of the academy at West Point may be more fully realized through an expansion of the scheme of military training which would make it adequate to our national needs. The first installment will be given of a novella by John Fox, Jr., entitled "The Kentuckians." The second installment of Frank R. Stockton's new novel, "The Great Stone of Sardis," a humorous romance of twentieth-century inventions, will deal mainly with a submarine journey of exploration to the North Pole.

The cavalry is again in luck, the President having selected, to fill the vacancy for Brigadier General caused by the retirement of Gen. Mizner, that very excellent officer, Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cav. Gen. Mills was, from June, 1855, to February, 1857, a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, from Texas, but left before graduation, returned to that State, and was engaged in several important surveying expeditions. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he served from March to May, 1861, as Sergeant of the Clay Guards, Washington Volunteers, and was then appointed 1st Lieutenant, 18th U. S. Infantry. From that time forward he had his full share of active service, being engaged in battles and actions of Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Neal Dow Station, Utoy Creek (there wounded), Jonesboro, Nashville, Decatur, etc., and received brevets from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel for his gallantry. During the war he had received his promotion to Captain and after the war had no lack of frontier service. In 1871 he was transferred to the cavalry arm, was brevetted Colonel September 9, 1876, for gallantry in action against Indians at Slim Buttes, Dakota, and in 1892 attained the rank of Colonel and was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. For the past few years he has been on special service as Commissioner of the United States on the International Boundary Commission, a work for which he is peculiarly fitted by previous experience. Gen. Mills was born August 31, 1834.

The citizens of Burlington and the Vermont National Guard are arranging for a reception on June 24 complimentary to Gen. Guy V. Henry, the officers at Fort Ethan Allen and the officers at Plattsburg Barracks. The Burlington "Free Press" says: "The only entertainment of this kind and magnitude ever held in Burlington was the one given by our citizens at the reception of the officers of the 3d Cavalry, Dec. 19, 1894, when they first came here. The fact that the commanding officer of the regiment, with his staff, has reported for duty in Vermont, has prompted the patriotic citizens of the Queen City to tender Gen. Henry a royal welcome. The officers of the U. S. Army at Fort Ethan Allen, in Burlington, and at Plattsburg, with their ladies, as well as the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, with the Governor's staff and distinguished citizens from all parts of the State, have also been invited to be present. His Honor the Mayor of Burlington, and His Excellency the Governor of Vermont, will, with Gen. Guy V. Henry, receive the guests."

For the Military Academy graduating class, numbering sixty-seven, not a single actual vacancy exists, and the graduates must content themselves with commissions as additional second lieutenants until in the course of time they may be assigned as second lieutenants to vacancies occurring through promotions, retirements or resignations in the higher grades. At present there are six of last year's graduates awaiting promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, two in the engineer corps and four in the artillery. The existing conditions are in part attributable to the appointment to commissions of non-commissioned officers after examination as provided for by law. This year's graduating class is unusually strong at all points. Seven cadets have been recommended for assignment to the engineer corps.

Prof. Fauquilli, director of the band of the Maine Corps, was tried by a summary court of inquiry, composed of Maj. Goodell and Capt. Denny and Lieut. Karmany, June 11, at the Marine Barracks, Washington, on a charge of insubordination. Prof. Fauquilli, on Decoration Day, refused to obey the order of his superior, Lieut. Draper, U. S. M. C., regarding the class of music the band should play on the march to Arlington National Cemetery. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal. The commandant of the Marine Corps has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence.

The fortifications for the defense of Boston Harbor are, we are glad to observe, well under way, and within six months, it is hoped, that the scheme of defense will be complete.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

Col. J. N. Andrews, 12th Inf., under date of June 11, announces that at the June field day for this post, held June 10, when a detachment of one officer and thirty-five men from each company—each man equipped with a rifle, side arms and 40 rounds of ball cartridges—made a forced march of 8½ miles from here to Valentine, Neb., and return, the following was the result:

Name of Detachment.	Actual time.	Penalties* (in min.)	Corrected time.
Co. D	1 23 54	0	1 23 54
Co. B	1 24 35	0	1 24 35
Co. E	1 28 49	0	1 28 49
Co. H	1 30 20	0	1 30 20
Co. C	1 33 39	0	1 33 39
Co. F	1 35 56	5	1 40 56
Co. G	1 33 53	10	1 43 53
Co. A	1 56 50	0	1 56 50

*A penalty of 10 minutes was imposed for the loss of a man en route from here to Valentine; a penalty of 5 minutes for a similar loss on the return trip.

In view of the above results and in accordance with the provisions of Cir. No. 12, c. s. from this office, the Athletic Championship Pennant is awarded to Co. D, 12th Infantry.

FORT MCPHERSON, GA.

Once more, says an Atlanta dispatch, the garrison at Fort McPherson has got a fight on its hands. This time it is with the bicycle riders of Atlanta and neighborhood, who for many years have pedaled in unrestricted liberty through its beautiful driveways and eaten lunches on its parade grounds. Recently the official residents at the fort began to protest against the army of bicyclists which daily invaded their premises. On the night of June 12, while scores of bicyclists were whirling about the inclosure, Cicero Hopkins, son of a wealthy Atlanta widow, while passing in front of a guardhouse, was confronted by a sentry. The latter lowered his bayonet and ordered Hopkins to ride slower. Hopkins replied that he was riding about as slow as he could, and, before he could say anything more, the sharp point of the bayonet had pierced him, and he was lying on the ground with blood pouring from his wound. He was taken to the hospital, and afterwards to his home. Col. Cook placed the sentry under arrest, but afterwards released him and made a statement defending his position and asserting that the affair was due to young Hopkins' disobedience of the guard's orders. Col. Cook has also issued orders that no more bicycle riders shall be permitted to enter the post grounds at any time.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The Fort Douglas baseball team, known as the "Browns," on May 30, went to Park City to contest with that famous team. The game was one of the best and hardest fought that has ever been played in Utah. Hardly an error was made and the two batteries worked like a charm. When the game closed the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of the Park City miners. The soldiers and their backers were greatly surprised at the result, but have determined to meet them once more at the Fort Douglas grounds on June 20.

Another baseball team that visited the post week before last was one from B Troop, 9th Cavalry, at Fort Duchesne. They were captained by Lieut. Cavanaugh and remained several days in the post and played a series of three games, which were all interesting, though the cavalry boys were no match for the Browns. The series resulted in the Browns winning two out of the three games. Challenges are flowing in from many teams, who wish to meet the Browns. Even a team from Evanston, Wyo., has sent in a challenge for Pioneer Day—July 24. Football has been the only game to demand public attention here for many years past, but now baseball is the rage. The Browns have laid off a new ground, just west of the post, at the team's expense and the proceeds of the first game played thereon nearly paid for the field.

The system of water tanks here when completed will be a very fine one and will furnish water under great pressure. It was surveyed, the plans made and construction superintended by Lieut. Chas. W. Castle, 16th Inf., who was engineer officer of that regiment, and Quartermaster Wright of the same organization.

Large hay stacks are being built in the hay yards, which will result in a great saving in hay.

A new tennis court is built just south of the Officers' Club.

The Commanding Officer's quarters are being partly rebuilt, and a fine brick addition is being added. The butts at the target range have been strengthened, the grounds measured and everything put in readiness for practice under the new manual for small arms.

The regiment went out last Friday for a small practice march, which occupied the forenoon. This left the post almost deserted; only the band and hospital corps remaining. While the troops were thus occupied and several miles from the post a fire broke out in the old sutler's store, which is now used as a barracks for some of the men. The band made a gallant run with the hose reel and were soon on the scene. Within a very short time of their arrival the flames were quenched with only a slight loss in damages to the building. In the hurry and excitement of the race with the hose cart Pvt. Luther Johnson, the crack cornet player of the band, stumbled and fell. The cart did not swerve from its course even for this and the wheels passed over the prostrate form of the musician. As a result Pvt. Johnson is limping about the post with the aid of a cane, and is badly bruised. The soldiers in the post on Friday turned out to do honor to the remains of the late Pvt. Lee Shipman, of A Company, a veteran of thirty years and three months' service, who was lately relieved. A soda water fountain has been added to the post canteen. The Ministers' Association of Salt Lake City visited the post recently upon invitation of Chaplain Allensworth. Besides attending to his religious duties the Chaplain is busily engaged with the post gardens. He has about ten acres under cultivation and it is in a flourishing condition. The Chaplain has a great variety of vegetables.

1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., from Fort Duchesne, with his wife were visitors in post last week.

Mrs. Capt. Wygant has arrived in the post from a visit East.

Lient. Jackson, who has been at Boise City, Idaho, visiting friends has returned to the post.

The marriage of Lient. J. C. Jenks, of this regiment, and Mrs. Stevenson, daughter of Maj. Dr. Girard, will be solemnized on June 16. They will then take an intended bridal tour.

Mrs. Woodward, wife of Lient. Woodward, of the 16th, is down from Fort Sherman, visiting her mother, Mrs. Judge, of Salt Lake City.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 15, 1897.

While far from clear, the weather was sufficiently favorable on Thursday afternoon to admit the possibility of dress parade, and the last parade, with its impressive features, took place at the usual hour. Col. Mills was officer in charge on this occasion, and addressed a few words to the members of the graduating class as they stood before him with uncovered heads at the close of the formation. The athletic games had been postponed from Wednesday until Thursday morning. The rain was pouring in torrents throughout these exercises, but the spirits of the spectators and the ardor of the contestants were in no wise affected thereby.

The graduation ball, which closed the festivities of the season, was held in the Academic building. Dancing was begun at 8.30, and continued until 1 a. m. Mrs. Ernst and Cadet Cheney received the many guests. Miss Raymond, a guest of Mrs. Lusk; Miss Amory, a guest of Miss Ernst; Miss Kimberly, a guest of Miss Springer; Miss Hare, a guest of Miss Springer; Miss Hills, daughter of Maj. F. L. Hills, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss DuPont, Miss Greeley, Miss Davis, Miss de Garmenda, Miss Andrenreid, Miss Payn, the Misses Potter, guests of Mrs. Dyer; Miss Campbell, Miss Smedberg, Miss Roe, the Misses Howard, Miss Harper, sister of Cadet Harper; Miss Wylie, Miss Fleming, Miss Evans, Miss Michie, the Misses Davis, Craney, Miss Springer, Miss Ward, Miss Shipman, Miss Wynn, Miss Fugger, Miss Mason, Miss Shipley, were a few among the many young ladies dancing.

The delivery of the diplomas on graduation day was prefaced by a graceful act of courtesy on the part of Col. Ernst, who announced "in the interest of hospitality and international courtesy, I will call first the name of the young foreigner who has been associated with you throughout your course, Francisco Alcantara." That "Boom" is a very popular man was proved by the enthusiasm with which this announcement was received, and that those about him were friends, endeared by the years of association as cadets, and rejoicing with him in the completion of his labors. The members of the graduating class were addressed by Gen. Ruggles before receiving their diplomas.

As each name was called the cadets and citizens joined in cheers and loud applause. When the short programme was concluded, the desire to "speed the parting and welcome the coming" cadet was evidenced by the alacrity with which the throng moved to listen to the list of "makes" read by Cadet Cheney in front of the barracks. The new cadet officers thus designated are as follows: Captains, Cadets Craig, Williams, Boggs and Henry; Adjutant, Cadet Babcock, Quartermaster, Cadet Davis, R. C.; Lieutenants, Cadets Nesbitt, Bricker, McCloskey, Keith, Spinks, Wooten, Jordan and Stephens; Sergeant Major, Woodruff; Quartermaster Sergeant, Kelly; 1st Sergeants, Cadets Jewett, Romeyne, Trott, Olivet, Stuart, Major, Farrar, Brindel, Simonds, G. S., Humphrey, E. H., Markham, Putnam, Granger, Peyton and Cowan; Acting Sergeants, Brown, L., Fisens, Gow and Ingram.

The new officers exercised their functions for the first time at dress parade on Friday afternoon, and the new corp managers acted in their capacities for the first time at the cadet hop given in the evening.

The members of the graduating and furlough classes attended a representation of "The Girl from Paris" on Friday evening. By 8.30 on Saturday morning the battalion was formed in front of the barracks, and but a short time elapsed before Camp G. K. Warren was pitched and the summer of '97 fairly begun. A band concert was given in the evening, and another on Monday evening. Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings will be hop nights during the encampment, but a concert took the place of the hop on Monday evening, as the Academic building was being used for examinations. The candidates who successfully passed the examination for admission in March last will report on June 19. The following is a list of their names:

Albery, H. W., Ohio, Amos, F. C., Ohio, Arnold, C. P., Arkansas, Barnes, J. F., D. C., Beck, R. T., R. I., Bell, H. A., Kansas, Berry, J. A., New Jersey, Bettison, W. R., Ky., Bond, D., Jr., Tenn., Bayers, R. E., Ohio, Brewster, A. F., Wis., Brigham, C. F., Indiana, Brown, L., Jr., R. I., Bryant, A. H., Conn., Buck, W. P., N. Y., Burnett, C., Illinois, Caples, W. G., Wis., Carlton, G. E., Mo., Clark, F. W., Illinois, Colman, P. B., Missouri, Cooley, W. M., Mich., Cowan, J. K., Miss., Cox, C. F., Virginia, Dent, E. J., Penn., Dinsmore, P. A., Cal., Dougherty, H. M., N. Y., Eby, C. McH., Penn., Ennis, W. P., at large, Evans, E. L., Ohio, Fleming, J. J., Jr., N. Y., Foster, V. S., Texas, Fryer, E. T., N. J., Gurnival, R., N. Y., Goodspeed, N. A., Vt., Gregory, D. D., Missouri, Griffith, F. D., Jr., Cal., Harilee, W. C., Fla., Haskell, W. W., N. Y., Hayden, R. N., N. Y., Johnston, E. N., Oregon, Jordan, H. B., Wash., Jordan, R. H., Virginia, Kay, J. C., N. J.,

Kent, G., Missouri, Keyes, A. C., Minn., Korpman, G., Ala., Larkin, W. F., Illinois, Lee, G. M., Virginia, Lee, W. H., N. C., Lynch, A. J., N. Y., Maguire, C. L., Missouri, McClellan, R. F., La., Meyer, H. A., Jr., Ark., Mitchell, H. E., at large, Morgan, G., New York, Morrisett, A. F., Va., Mueller, A. H., Illinois, Miller, C. H., Texas, Naylor, C. J., Penn., Pearson, J. A., Tenn., Peck, E. D., Wis., Perry, C. S., Iowa, Pike, E. J., Iowa, Poole, J. H., Wisconsin, Powell, W. H., Missouri, Riggs, K. T., Ky., Robinson, G. L., Russell, G. M., N. H., Sherrill, C. O., N. C., Shinkle, E. M., Ohio, Shipp, W. H., Georgia, Small, D. B., Maine, Smith, W. D., Md., Smith, W. H., Georgia, Sterling, E. K., Mich., Stacey, E. C., Ohio, Stewart, D. E., Wis., Stubbs, J. B., Jr., Texas, Symington, J. N. M., Taulbel, J. F., Ky., Telford, O. F., Illinois, Walker, L. C., Ohio, Walker, W. McJ., Penn., West, E. R., Virginia, Willing, W., Miss., Lane, E. L., Cal.,

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

June 15, 1897.

Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paymr. Gen. of the Army, was at the post June 9, and a salute of 11 guns was fired in honor of his presence. Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., returned from a two weeks' leave on the 11th of June. Mrs. Hasbrouck accompanied him. Miss Flagler, daughter of Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, is at the post, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Marye, of the Arsenal. Mrs. Capt. Brown has returned home from a trip to Cincinnati, where she went to attend the funeral of her brother, Col. De B. Clay, of Newport News. Mr. and Mrs. Marie, of Philadelphia, who have been visiting Mrs. Marie's parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Duvall, have returned to their home. Mrs. J. E. Martin, arrived from Columbus, Ohio, last week, and will spend the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Frank. Lieut. Martin will join her as soon as the college to which he is attached closes for the season. The battleship Texas, from New York, dropped anchor in the Roads June 8. She has been an object of interest since her arrival, and it is thought every delegate and visitor at the Master Car Builders' Convention has been aboard and inspected her. Col. R. T. Frank, 1st Art., Commandant, went to New York, June 14, to attend a meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of which he is a member. During his absence the command of the post falls to Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art. Maj. James M. Ingalls is receiving the congratulations of his many friends, on his promotion. Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., who has been promoted from 1st Lieutenant to Captain, will be given a reception at the club to-night. The officers of the garrison will play a game of baseball this afternoon with a club composed of delegates to the Master Car Builders' Association. A high searchlight was received at the post June 14, and will be installed for service in hands of troops here. This is one of the largest and most powerful lights of its kind in the United States, and for that matter, in the world. Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., Instructor in Electricity and Mines, has returned to the post from a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, where he has been looking after a new instrument being constructed there for the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Target practice with sea-coast guns has commenced, and the visitors at the post are lamenting because they have not the free access to the ramparts and other places where they have hitherto been able to witness this interesting exercise. They must be content to only see the target and the splash when the shot strikes.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY ('97).

Ordered to Report June 14, 1897.

Amerine, Wm. H., Ala. Knight, Clarence H., Fla. Lahm, Frank P., Ohio. Laughlin, H. E., Ind. Bancroft, J. B., Mass. Lewis, L., Alt., Col. Beyer, Emil, N. Y. Linton, Ray, A., Mich. Boswell, W. O., Ga. Little, J. C., N. C. Bower, N. E., Alt., N. Y. Mangum, W., Tex. Breth, John E., Pa. Maybach, A. A., Ohio. Browne, Beverly F., Va. McClure, O. C., Ind. Canfield, Edw. Jr., N. Y. McCracken, J., Ind. Clarke, Wm., Alt., Ga. McLaughlin, H. A., N. Y. Canfield, Edw. Jr., N. Y. McNeil, Wm. D., Ga. Cleveland, John A., Ala. Michelisen, L. M., Iowa. Coe, Frank M., Pa. Medick, F. J., W. Va. De Armond, Edw. H., Mo. Mills, Walter H., Ill. Deen, Fred L., Texas. Moblow, Wm. G., Tenn. Dickinson, Forrest A., Ill. Moore, B. S., Alt., S. C. Doyle, John R., Pa. Morvant, C. J., La. Dunbar, Francis F., La. Mould, Wm. E., Mich. Duvall, G., Walker, S. C. Eby, Robert, N. Y. Murphy, John B., Ind. Ellett, Wm. R., Alt., Ia. Naylor, C. A., Mo. Ellett, Wm. R., Alt., Ia. Nelly, H. M., Alt., W. Va. Free, C., Omer, Ind. Newman, Oliver P., Iowa. Guillot, Norman, Pa. Oliver, Prince A., Pa. Doyle, John R., Pa. Gunder, D. A., Ind. Page, Marshall P., Va. Guthrie, Wm. L., Col. Ham, E. L., Alt., Ill. Platt, Wm. B., N. C. Pratt, Raymond S., Minn. Harner, M. C., Pa. Price, M. L., Alt., Ill. Harrell, R. F., Alt., Ga. Harrell, W. F., Alt., S. C. Heath, W. D., Alt., Tex. Heaton, D., Alt., Iowa. Higbee, Herbert G., Iowa. Hill, Jacob, Alt., Pa. Hoffman, C. S., Alt., N. J. Holmberg, J. L., Minn. Hurt, Marshall H., Ala. Inman, Harvey B., N. Y. Jennings, C. H., Conn. Jewett, Henry C., N. Y. Jones, Charles N., Okla. Kealey, Roy, Alt., Neb. Keller, Frank, Mo. Peck, E. D., Wis. Willoughby, E., Alt., Mich. Kelley, E. W., Alt., Kan. Woolery, Mark D., Minn. King, Frederick M., W. V. Woolman, U. V., Mich.

*To report Aug. 27. Alternates are marked A.

The experimental tank to be built at the Washington Navy Yard by the Pennsylvania Bridge Company will be the largest of its kind in the country, and the largest under cover. Its dimensions closely approach those of the big dry docks, and the depth will be great enough to float any of the smaller cruisers. It will be covered on all sides, and the water supplied from the Potomac or the Washington reservoir. The tank is to be 500 feet long and 50 feet wide. Inside, the water space will be 475 by 43 feet, with a depth of 14 feet. Running across, close to the water, will be a carriage, upon which there will be attached a dynamometer to register the resistance due to towing a model through the basin. Models, varying in length from 10 to 20 feet, of every new ship to be built will be attached to this machinery and drawn through the water. The wave motion will be observed, and the resistance it offers will be taken account of. The models will be of plain design, being constructed simply to represent closely the actual lines of the ship it is proposed to build. Through these experiments it is believed that the plans of the proposed vessels can be improved and valuable advance information obtained for utilization in the general work of construction.

Governor Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts, accompanied by his staff, visited the battleship Massachusetts at Boston, June 17, to formally present to the officers and crew the bronze figure of the Winged Victory in the presence of about one hundred prominent citizens. The exercises were brief and simple. Governor Wolcott made the presentation address, and, while speaking, pulled the cord attached to the drapery which veiled the figure, and thus revealed it, while a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Secretary of the Navy Long accepted the gift of the Commonwealth in behalf of the government.

PERSONAL.

Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., and family, are at the Willbour Cottage, Newport, R. I.

2d Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., 2d Cav., was a guest of friends in Dallas, Texas, recently.

Secretary of War Alger was recently at Niagara Falls as a guest of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav., lately at 670 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, will go abroad to spend a portion of his leave.

Secretary Long has ordered the Oregon to be present at Victoria, B. C., on the occasion of the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee there.

Capt. George Mitchell, 2d U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting at 1910 Sun-derland place, Washington, D. C.

Capt. J. E. Eastman, 2d Art., and his Battery L left Fort Slocum for Fort Schuyler June 15, after a short season of target practice at the former post.

Lieut. J. T. Kerr, 17th U. S. Inf., who goes on an extended leave after graduating at the Infantry and Cavalry School, will spend a portion of it abroad.

Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 18th Inf., U. S. A.; Lieut. H. N. Reeve, 3d Inf., U. S. A., and Lieut. F. N. Altsladter, U. S. A. unassigned, registered at the War Department this week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Francis Lydia Kreas, daughter of Bvt. Lieut. Col. John A. Kreas, Maj. Ord. Dept., U. S. A., to Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav.

Naval Constr. A. W. Pressey, U. S. N., who under orders to the Texas, was at the Ebbitt House, and Lieut. Charles Land, U. S. N., is at 2107 H street, N. W., Washington, for a few days.

The battleship Iowa, Capt. W. T. Sampson, commanding, was commissioned at the League Island Navy Yard on Wednesday. She will be attached to the North Atlantic Squadron for the present.

Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th U. S. Inf., has been receiving congratulations this week on his detail for duty in the Information Division of the War Department. He is expected in Washington next week.

Lieut. Horace Marynard Reeve, U. S. A., Assistant Professor at the West Point Military Academy, is visiting his father, Col. Felix Alexander Reeve, solicitor of the treasury, at 1746 N street, Washington.

Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, Q. M., 6th U. S. Inf., accompanied by his Quartermaster Sergeant, recently drove by buckboard from Fort Thomas to Columbus Barracks, mapping out camping places, etc., for a practice march while en route.

The vacancy for Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, caused by the retirement of Lieut. Col. L. C. Forsyth, has been filled by the appointment of Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., an able young officer, at present A. D. C. to Gen. Brooke and a son of Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania.

The appointment of Col. Anson Mills, 3d U. S. Cav., to Brigadier General, causes the following promotions in the cavalry arm: Lieut. Col. L. H. Carpenter, 7th, to Colonel; Maj. James Jackson, 2d, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th, to Major; 1st Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th, to Captain; 2d Lieut. W. F. Clark, 7th Cav., Additional 2d Lieut. R. B. Powers, 10th Cav.

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U. S. N., sailed on Wednesday, June 16, from New York, to represent the United States Navy at the meeting of naval architects and marine engineers at London later in the month. Passed Asst. Engr. Walter McFarland, U. S. N., has been detached from the San Francisco in the Mediterranean and will represent the engineers of the Navy at the same meeting.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were among the guests at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending June 16: Naval Cadet A. W. Pressey, U. S. N.; Captain F. J. Higgins, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet J. E. Walker, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Barry, U. S. N.; Capt. Millard F. Walts, U. S. A.; Prof. William Harkness, U. S. N.; Lieut. Douglas Settle, U. S. A.

There are two Capt. Browns in the 1st Cavalry, Capt. William C. Brown, Troop E, and Capt. Oscar J. Brown, Troop I. It is Capt. William C. Brown, who made the experiment with the new ration described in the "Journal." He is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1877, and a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1883. His experiment with the emergency ration was a very important one.

Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspr. Gen., U. S. A., in a recent report of his inspection of the Military Department of the College of De La Salle Institute, New York, says: "The review, inspection and some of the battalion movements were under the command of Cadet-Major Tilford, son of Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., retired, and the promptness and precision with which he performed his duties are very gratifying indeed."

Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. N., assumed command of the Pensacola Navy Yard on Tuesday, and on June 2 the officers of the 1st Artillery, stationed at Fort Barrancas, called upon him to pay their respects. They met with a cordial reception. The "Daily News" of Pensacola, referring to his detail, says: "Pensacolians can congratulate themselves upon the appointment of Comdr. Reisinger as Commandant at the Pensacola Navy Yard. This gentleman stands high in naval circles. He has taken hold with a vim, and the indications are that under his efficient control the Navy Yard will rapidly regain its old-time importance. Comdr. Reisinger is a personal friend of Secretary Long, and is held in high esteem by that high official. The ears of the head of the Navy Department will therefore be open to recommendations made by the new Commandant, and the Stub Ender thinks he can safely promise that Comdr. Reisinger will soon make the Pensacola Navy Yard a navy yard in fact as well as in name."

A Boston correspondent writes: "The wedding of Mr. Larz Anderson and Miss Isabel Perkins, daughter of Commo. Perkins, U. S. N., and a granddaughter of Mr. William F. Weld, from whom she will have a fortune of \$17,000,000 when she reaches 25 years, was celebrated at the old Arlington Street Church, Boston, June 10. Miss Perkins was introduced at Newport by her parents a year ago last summer. She is a sweet-looking girl, petite in figure and dark in color, and is now about 20 years old. She met Mr. Anderson, who is an attaché of the U. S. Legation in Rome, last winter. Mr. Anderson was graduated at Harvard in the class of '88. He is a son of Gen. Nicholas Anderson, of Cincinnati, who has lived many years in Washington, and a nephew of the late Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. The wedding of so prominent a young couple was, of course, a great event in Boston, and the church was besieged by an enormous crowd anxious to obtain admittance. Miss Elizabeth Anderson, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Beesie Seabury, Miss Theodora Knight, Miss Eleanor Gray and Miss Susan Dalton."

Nominations in the cavalry arm of the service are held up in the Senate committee on military affairs pending the action on the nomination of Lieut. Col. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Roberts, of Columbus Barracks, are visiting in New York.

Maj. G. W. Adair, Surg. U. S. A., rejoined at Washington Barracks, June 10, from a short visit to Ohio and Michigan.

Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf., has rejoined at Columbus Barracks, O., from a few weeks' visit to Frankfort, Kentucky.

Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th U. S. Art., returned early in the week to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., from a pleasant visit to Dover, N. J.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt rejoined at Governors Island and early in the week from a short visit to friends at Princeton, N. J.

Gen. W. M. Graham was expected to arrive in San Antonio about June 18, to assume command of the Department of Texas.

Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, 1st U. S. Art., is spending a portion of his leave with his family, in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., left Governors Island this week for Buffalo to assume command of Co. G, of his regiment at Fort Porter.

Lieut. W. H. Simons, 6th U. S. Inf., of Fort Thomas, Ky., is a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., for temporary duty at the A. G. O.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., left Key West Barracks, Fla., June 9, on a five months' leave, part of which he will spend at Stockton, Cal.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., spent this week in camp at Fort Washington, Md., with the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th U. S. Inf., who has been visiting in Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, etc., is expected to rejoin at Fort Niagara next week.

Col. Marcus P. Miller, 3d U. S. Art., now visiting at Waterford, Conn., is expected to start for California to take command of his regiment about June 25.

Maj. J. L. Bullis, Paymaster, U. S. A., is to be congratulated upon his assignment to station at San Antonio, for he has a legion of friends in the State of Texas.

Maj. B. H. Rogers, 8th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort Porter, will spend until early in September next in the north before joining his new regiment at Fort D. A. Russell.

Lieut. J. A. Moss and a detachment of the 25th Infantry, left Fort Missoula, June 12, on the bicycle ride to St. Louis, to which we referred at length in the Journal of June 5.

Lieut. C. H. McNeill, 5th U. S. Art., left Key West Barracks, Fla., recently for the North, and was expected to join Capt. B. K. Roberts' Battery H, at Fort Hamilton, this week.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Briggs, U. S. N., en route for Honolulu, was at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, June 7, as was also Comdr. R. Clover, U. S. N., and family from Washington.

Mr. Rufus F. Zogbaum, the well-known military and naval artist, a resident of New Rochelle, has recently been made the victim of robbery of a valuable collection of arms, books, etc.

Capt. S. Baker, 6th U. S. Inf., has changed his address from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Hotel Beresford, 1 W. Eighty-first street, New York City, where he intends to stay for some time.

Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th Art., left Key West Barracks, Fla., recently for the North, and was expected to join Capt. Wood's Battery C, 5th Art., at Fort Slocum or at Willets Point, this week.

Miss Alice Barlow, daughter of Col. J. W. Barlow, Engineers, after a pleasant visit in Nashville, where she participated in a wedding as bridesmaid, is spending some weeks at Hotel Cranston, West Point.

Lieut. John M. Jenkins, 5th U. S. Cav., a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and a very capable officer, has been appointed Regimental Adjutant in succession to Lieut. Geo. W. Read, appointed A. D. C. to Gen. J. F. Wade.

Gen. James F. Wade has chosen as his first A. D. C. his recent Regimental Adjutant, 1st Lieut. G. W. Read, 5th U. S. Cav., a most excellent selection. Lieut. Read is an Iowan and was graduated from the U. S. M. A. in 1883.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Inf., commandant of Fort Porter, N. Y., and the troops there, will participate in the parade in Buffalo on June 19, in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new postoffice building in that city.

According to the New York "Press," the Governors Island residents are "in ecstasies" that "a double-ender military ferryboat" is soon to replace the Atlantic, which has done good and hard service during the past seventeen years.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th U. S. Inf., commandant of Fort Columbus, has arranged to send his command this summer to the camp of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt, for small arms practice on the ranges there. The first company will start on or about July 2d.

Members of George Washington G. A. R. post and of the Loyal Legion visited Fort Hamilton June 11 to congratulate Gen. William M. Graham on his recent appointment to Brigadier General, U. S. A. After a reception by the General an inspection of the fort was made. A lunch followed.

James Bayard Speyers, 3d Signal Corps, Albany, N. Y., who won the prize at the bicycle races, at Albany, a few days since, is a son of Albert G. F. Speyers, of New York, a nephew of Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Speyers, U. S. N., and a great grandson of Rear Adm. George Pigot, Royal Navy, and Carolin Bayard.

Capt. G. H. Stouch, 3d U. S. Inf., acting Indian agent, Tongue River, Tongue River Agency, Lame Deer, Mont., in an official report concerning the recent trouble, resulting from the arrest of the Indian Stanley for the murder of Settler Hoover, recommends that two troops of cavalry be stationed at the agency, as the settlers are in a disturbed state, and the presence of the troops would tend to restore confidence.

In a General Order, of June 10, the Governor of Wisconsin says: "The time for which 1st Lieut. William L. Buck, 13th Inf., U. S. A., was detailed to inspect the Wisconsin National Guard having expired, he has been relieved from duty. For four years Lieut. Buck has conducted the annual inspections. During all that time he has performed his duty in the most soldierly, efficient and satisfactory manner. He has been prompt and thorough in his work, just in his criticisms and markings, and dignified and manly in his intercourse with the Guard. By his careful attention to details, his untiring efforts to raise the standard of instruction and discipline in each command, and by his good judgement as to methods, he has brought about a steady improvement from year to year and now retires from the duties of Assistant Inspector General with the respect and regard of the entire Guard."

Lieut. Geo. W. Goode, 1st Cav., was a recent visitor to Fort Worth, Texas, from Fort Sill.

Maj. R. I. Eskridge recently promoted from Captain, 23d, is expected to join the 10th Infantry at Fort Reno in a few days.

Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th U. S. Inf., on two months' leave from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is visiting at McHenry, Ill.

Lieut. Allyn K. Capron and wife, 7th Cav., were guests of the Hotel Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, June 10, en route for Fort Sill, O. T.

Lieut. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., after a six months' leave, spent with relatives in Texas and Washington, has rejoined at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

Lieut. H. D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., was presented with an elegant silver tea service by the cadets of the Colorado Agricultural College, at the close of his term as professor of military science and tactics at that institution.

Lieuts. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav.; Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf., and Wm. Lassiter, 1st Art., on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, have just announced rules for observation during the coming interstate drill to be held at San Antonio in July.

Cadet Newt. H. Hall, who has just completed the six year course at the naval academy and afloat prior to being commissioned, will spend a few weeks with relatives in Cleburne, Texas, pending assignment to the line or marine corps by the Navy Department.

Lieut. Jas. E. Normoyle, 25th Inf., is still on regimental recruiting duty at Dallas, Texas, under his assignment prior to promotion from the 23d to the 25th. He has developed into a recognized authority upon baseball matters since the opening of the Texas league.

Lieut. A. W. Drew, 12th Inf., on duty with the National Guard of Texas, is now making a tour of the State inspecting the various companies. His work is rigidly done, and all companies not obtaining 60 per cent. are being mustered out.

Lexington, Va., is making great preparations for the dedication by the Virginia Military Institute on June 23 of the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Building. Among the speakers we note some well-remembered names—Senator John W. Daniel, Dr. Hunter McGuire, who was Medical Director of Jackson's Corps, and Rev. Dr. J. P. Smith, of Jackson's personal staff.

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. A., Inspector General, Southern Division, has been the guest of Brig. Gen. Breckinridge in Washington this week, coming thither from the Department of Texas. He speaks highly of the efficiency and discipline of the troops of that Department, most of whom are now engaged in practice marches of from 100 to 200 miles from their respective posts. The office of the Southern Inspection District has been transferred from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, Cal.

The following is the commissioned roster of U. S. troops in camp, Centennial Exhibition, Nashville, Tenn.: Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., commanding; Capt. R. J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; Band, 6th Infantry; Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 1st Lieut. E. T. Cole, Co. A, 6th Infantry; Capt. Charles G. Penney, 1st Lieut. B. A. Poore, 2d Lieut. William H. Simons, Co. E, 6th Infantry; Capt. Charles Byrne, 2d Lieut. R. S. Turman, Co. F, 6th Infantry; Capt. B. A. Byrne, 2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Co. H, 6th Infantry.

Arrangements are being made for a field day at Fort Adams, R. I., June 24. A similar event will occur July 4, and a third day will probably be given in August. "It is hoped," says the "Newport News," "in these contests to develop some good material for competition with the athletes of other posts, besides creating a healthy feeling of emulation among the men of the garrison. The athletic work is strongly encouraged by Capt. Vose of the light battery and Lieuts. Greble and Aultman. The latter expects to be able, later, to get together a good football team at the post."

Among the speakers at Lake Mohonk conference, referred to last week, besides Senator Edmunds himself, were Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Col. George Waring, Hon. George F. Seward, formerly Minister to China; Judge Morris, of the U. S. District Court of Baltimore; General J. Grant Wilson, Colonel W. C. Church, Robert Treat Paine, of Massachusetts; the presidents of Roanoke College and Amherst College, Professor Clark, of Columbia College; Rev. Mr. Moxan, of Springfield, Mass., an old soldier; Major Marshall Bright, formerly on the staff of General Geo. H. Thomas, and a number of clergymen, lawyers, professors and several ladies.

Adj't. Gen. Ruggles will go from Washington about July 1 to Vineyard Haven, Mass., to spend a two months' leave, with Mrs. Ruggles, who is already at that resort for the benefit of her health. Gen. Ruggles will retire on account of age, Sept. 11. Col. Samuel Breck, the Senior count of age, Sept. 11. Col. Samuel Breck, the Senior Assistant Adjutant General, now on duty at headquarters of the Army, will be Acting Adjutant General during the absence of Gen. Ruggles, and will undoubtedly succeed him upon his retirement. Col. Breck will himself retire in February next, and will probably be succeeded as Adjutant General by Col. Henry C. Corbin, now on duty at the headquarters of the Department of the East, New York.

In a letter to Col. Henry R. Mizner, U. S. A., concerning the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, Henry S. Dean says: "As you will remember, my regiment, the 22d Michigan Infantry, was a part of the reserve brigade department of the Cumberland, which moved with and reported direct to Gen. Thomas. On the morning of Sept. 1, 1864, the brigade was ordered into line with directions to await orders. I remember the day as one of deepest anxiety. The battle opened and waged with great fury, but we received no orders, the men resting behind stacked arms from morning until nearly midnight. We were all anxious either for orders, or the return of Gen. Thomas, fearing that something might have happened to him, for you know that when there was a battle on, he was always in it. Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night Gen. Thomas, accompanied by several of his staff, rode in from the front, striking our line on the right of the 22d Michigan Infantry. I saluted the General and asked, 'How has the battle gone?' He replied, 'We have won a great victory. I never saw such a charge as was made by the old 1st Brigade (2d division, 14th Corps, of which brigade your 14th Michigan formed the right that day). It moved down in line over sloping ground and up to the enemy's works and went right over them, in the face of a furious fire of musketry and artillery. As the line disappeared over the works the enemy came pouring back, and I thought our whole line had been captured, and turned to order up the reserves, when word came that our troops had captured the entire line, and that the enemy I saw coming to the rear were prisoners, but poor Burnett was killed' referring to Maj. Burnett, of the 10th Michigan Infantry, which was on the left of your line. Truly it was 'a great victory,' and that your regiment contributed its full share in achieving it no one was more competent to judge than that magnificent soldier, Major General George H. Thomas."

Col. W. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., visited friends in New York City this week.

Lieut. T. L. Ashburn, U. S. Army, one of the recent graduates, is visiting at Col. H. C. Corbin's, at Governors Island.

Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., is closing up his business at San Francisco, Cal., preparatory to going to Savannah, Ga.

Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspr. Gen., U. S. A., will find himself among old friends when he gets to Los Angeles, Cal., which is to be his new station.

Lieut. J. C. Fox, U. S. A., lately retired, has bade farewell to friends at Fort Niagara and gone to his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. H. K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Inf., was expected at Montgomery, Ala., this week, to go into camp with the troops of that State until the end of July.

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th U. S. Inf., has named the camp of U. S. troops on the Exposition Grounds at Nashville "Camp Taylor," in honor of the Governor of Tennessee.

Lieut. George T. Summerlin, 8th U. S. Cav., relinquished duty at Fort Myer, Va., June 14, preparatory to joining Capt. J. A. Gaston's troop F, 8th Cavalry, at Fort Meade, S. D.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt reviewed the Battalion of Cadets at Fordham College, N. Y., on June 17. He was accompanied by his staff, and the occasion was an extremely interesting one.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Assist. Q. M., U. S. A., has many friends in New York City who are glad of the recent order which transfers his duties from Washington, D. C., to Fort Hamilton.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Moore, Astor House; Ensign N. C. Twining, Manhattan; Naval Cadet A. C. Owen, Hoffman House; Commo. J. H. Gillis, St. Cloud; Chaplain R. R. Hoes, Everett House.

A letter from Assistant Secretary of War Mickeljohn to Speaker Reed was received June 14, asking the passage of a joint resolution that will enable the War Department to protect the proving ground at Sandy Hook from a dangerous breach in the neck connecting the Hook with the mainland.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, Ind., former Secretary of the Navy, celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth, June 9. A few evenings ago, before the Terre Haute Literary Club, he delivered a lecture on the war between Greece and Turkey, which was said to be a fine effort.

The National Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States will hold its annual meeting at Philadelphia on May 20. At this meeting charters will be granted for the institution and organization of several new State Commanderies, and, among others, for the District of Columbia and Maryland. After the meeting of the National Council the Pennsylvania Commandery will give a reception to the general officers of the order at the Union League Club.

At the jubilee parade in London on June 22, U. S. Amb. Hay, with the staff of the Embassy, Rear Adm. Miller and two navy officers accompanying him, will occupy seats in St. Paul's churhyard as imperial guests. Ambassador Hay will afterward entertain his friends at his residence, and will also be present at a reception to be given by Adm. Miller on board the Brooklyn, off Spithead, June 19. Later Col. Hay will give a private dinner to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Maj. Gen. Miles, and Rear Adm. Miller.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Lieut. W. Chamberlain, Maj. G. E. Pond, Lieut. L. C. Andrews, Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., Maj. A. L. Wagner, Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Lieut. E. V. Smith, Lieut. C. P. Echols, Grand Hotel; Lieut. G. M. Hoffman, Murray Hill; Capt. C. S. Roberts, Grand Union; Capt. S. E. Blunt, Hotel Imperial; Col. W. H. Forwood, Lieut. A. R. Piper, Jr., Park Avenue; Col. M. P. Miller, Grand Union; Col. J. P. Farley, Gilsey House; Capt. S. T. Hamilton, St. Cloud.

A Washington, D. C., gossip writes: "Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., is making preparations to join his regiment. He is quartered at 1814 K street. Chief Engr. John K. Barton recently paid a visit to Engineer-in-Chief Melville at the Navy Department. The call was a social one. Mr. Barton is on leave, and his headquarters are the Army and Navy Club. Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey is so thoroughly conversant with the movements of the naval vessels that he can without referring to his books in the Bureau of Navigation tell the location of each vessel, her proposed and past movements, and the officers on board."

Guests recently stopping at the Arlington, Cobourg, Canada, are Gen. and Mrs. Bingham, of Philadelphia; Col. and Mrs. Lodor, Col. and Mrs. Waterbury, Washington, D. C.; Col. Irwin and family, Mrs. Gen. Reid, Chicago; Col. Woodward and family, Maj. Davis and family, Mrs. Gen. Paul and family, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Thomas Walton and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. Maj. Moore and family, Denver; Capt. and Mrs. Stembel, Washington; Capt. and Mrs. Guiffoyle, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. Townsend and family, Washington; Gerald Maynard and family, Larchmont Manor; Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Robin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Connor, New Orleans; Col. and Mrs. Tompkins, Baltimore; Miss Mitchell, Detroit; Joseph Paul and family, Philadelphia; Franklyn Steele, Jr., and family, Washington.

One of the notable weddings of the month was that of Miss Lucy Schroeder, daughter of Mrs. Francis Schroeder, of 137 Madison avenue, and Leonard Swinnerton Dyer, the only son of Col. Henry Swinnerton Dyer, of Westhope, Shropshire, England, which took place at noon, June 12, in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City. Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., executive officer of the Massachusetts, brother of the bride, gave her away. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, as maid of honor. For the bridegroom, J. Langdon Schroeder, a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were J. Frederick Pierson, Jr., Thatcher T. P. Luquer, Beverly Bogert, Edward R. G. Thomas, a cousin of the bride, Henry Alfred Schroeder, and a brother of the bride, Henry Schroeder.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Nashville, and has assumed charge of the Chilian exhibit at the Exposition. The "Banner" says: "Miss Romeyn has filled his place as custodian most acceptably, and has won many friends. She will be Capt. Romeyn's assistant. Mrs. Romeyn and Charles Romeyn, who is a cadet at West Point, will arrive the latter part of June. With the exception of a brief visit in April, when he brought the Chilian exhibit here, this is Capt. Romeyn's first visit to Nashville for thirty-two years, when he was here with the Federal Army. While still in a nervous state resulting from his recent trial, he is regaining his health. He speaks very feelingly in regard to his farewell to his men and their beautiful testimonial to him—a large silver loving cup, lovingly inscribed to him for 'his conduct as a gentleman and a soldier.'"

THE RAPE OF THE RUSTY GUNS.

Or, The True History of an International Stratagem.
(From "Town Topics.")

SCENE: West Point. Time: High noon, with not a cloud in the sky. A low, rakish craft, with a Pirate King and a Pirate Crew aboard, is ploughing the waters of the Hudson, and as it puts in at the landing at West Point, the Pirate Crew sing in a loud voice that can be heard at least eight miles.

CHORUS—THE PIRATE CREW.

Not common conspirators we
Who stealthily steal in the twilight,
But buccaneers merry and free
Who do all our work in a high light;
In truth, we're afraid of the dark,
We're even afraid of the moonlight,
And so a piratical lark
We always conduct in the noon-light.

And it's ho! heave, ho!
Hurrah for our dead easy mission!
We never take chances, you know,
Our motto is, "Rob with discretion!"
Of course we are not scorning wealth,
What pirate would scorn to be wealthy?
But most we're concerned for our health,
And danger, we think, is unhealthy!

Our victims are chosen with care,
A plan that we can't go astray on;
The bold and the strong we beware,
The weak and the helpless we prey on;
And when such a victim is found,
We load with our favorite tipple,
And do him right up in one round—
O, it's lovely to jump on a cripple!

And it's ho, heave, ho!—etc.

The craft is tied up at the dock, and while the Pirate King stands on the bridge and curls his mustachios before a hand mirror, the crew proceed to carry aboard all the cannons in sight, while at the same time they indulge in airy persiflage that can be heard as far as Poughkeepsie. The general tenor of their remarks is that this is the softest snap of their lives. While they are thus engaged Colonel Ernst, accompanied by a regiment of cadets, appears on the scene.

Colonel Ernst—Hi! What are you doing there?
The Pirate King (affably)—Why, we're stealing all the Government guns.

Colonel Ernst—Great Winfield Scott! Don't do that! Why, they're the only guns we have! We need 'em to go to war with!

The Pirate King—Sorry, but we can't oblige you. We've got you dead to rights, you see, ha! ha! You can't help yourselves!

The commandant and soldiers are pictures of consternation. They consult among themselves and nearly faint as a full realization of their position dawns on them. All are speechless with chagrin and amazement. Finally Colonel Ernst finds voice again, and tearfully addresses the Pirate King.

SONG—COLONEL ERNST.

O, noble robber, hear our plea;
Don't take those guns away;
Have mercy! Spare us! Hully gee!
What will our General say?
Across the sea upon a throne,
Our Miles is now on view;
We're unprotected and alone,
And oh! what can we do?

THE PIRATES (*laughing in demoniacal glee*).
Ho! ho! Ha! ha! We have you there!
There's nothing you can do!
Just gnash your teeth and tear your hair!
Hurrah! Hooray! Hurroo!

COLONEL ERNST.

We think it is an awful shame
To take advantage thus;
If he were here he'd spoil your game,
And gracious! how he'd cuss!
But since he's left us to our fate,
We're helpless, ah! 'tis true;
The only thing is just to wait,
For oh! what can we do?

THE PIRATES.

Ho! ho! Ha! ha! We have you there!
There's nothing you can do!
Just gnash your teeth and tear your hair!
Hurrah! Hooray! Hurroo!

TRANSPORTING CAVALRY HORSES.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Some ten years ago, when the writer entered the cavalry service, he was able to buy a first-class horse. Some five weeks afterwards he was ordered to a far distant post, and, owing to the \$100 then allowed, was able to take his horse along without extra charge, and still enjoy the use of him at his new post. The War Department soon reduced the allowance to \$50. This was a great discouragement to those officers who wanted to own a fine horse that was a credit to themselves and to the military service. Their horses could not, after that, be taken any great distance without either sacrificing the horse or paying a large sum out of pocket for his transportation. Most officers have since sacrificed their fine horses, and replaced them with horses not at all valuable or any particular credit to the service; but which in time of a move would occasion them no particular loss.

However, by hiring a car, and putting two horses in it, moves could often be made with little additional cost. In this case the Government would pay its proportionate share of the car, and, as the horses went as so many pounds, their cost would not often exceed \$50 per horse when two horses were shipped.

The recent decision of the Treasury Department requiring all property shipped on Government bill to be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, and which prevents it being shipped in the same car with officers' private baggage, still further cramps an officer in the movement of his horse, and practically prevents him from owning anything but a condemned horse, which he can kill if necessary and still be almost nothing out.

The War Department ought, therefore, either to raise the allowance again to one hundred dollars per horse, or furnish first-class horses to mounted officers without expense to them.

They are used in the public service, and why should it not do so? Cavalry officers all feel mortified to appear on parades or in public on an inferior animal, but the present state of affairs will not permit otherwise unless they mount a public horse.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS AT THE PRESIDIO.

Brig. Gen. W. R. Shafter, Department of California, in circular 10, dated May 7, 1897, which gave an account of the athletic contests in the Department at Presidio on April 19, 20 and 21 last, says: "I was present during the greater part of the first, second and fourth days of the tournament and was greatly pleased to observe the excellent conduct and spirit of all enlisted men, contestants and spectators, as well as the efficient manner in which all the officials of the tournament performed their duties. I especially commend the able management of the Director General and Senior Officer in charge Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., resulting in the prompt succession of the events as scheduled, which conducted much to the satisfaction of contestants and spectators. The greatest credit for the financial success of the tournament is due to the business ability and unflagging energy of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Games Committee, 1st Lieut. L. S. Roudiez, Q. M. 1st Inf. It is with much satisfaction that I note the remarks of the Post Commander and of the Senior Officer in Charge concerning the discipline of the organization stationed in this department, as evidenced by the behavior of their representatives during the tournament, and concerning the sportsmanlike conduct of the contestants. Due consideration will be given the recommendations made by the Director General and Senior Officer in Charge of the Tournament."

Capt. A. Rogers, 4th Cav., Senior Officer in Charge of Contest, has this to say: "The four days contest was conducted in accordance with the orders of the Department Commander and the carefully prepared programme of the Department games committee. The officers detailed as officials of the contest prepared themselves carefully for their duties, which they all performed in a painstaking, thorough and efficient manner. Lieuts. Croxton and D. E. Nolan, 1st Inf., were in charge of the work of putting the track in order for the contest, and did excellent work. After the contest began the events scheduled were brought off promptly, smoothly and without delay. Special credit for this is due to my two assistants, Lieuts. T. L. Ames, 3d Art., and D. E. Nolan, 1st Inf., who prepared the grounds every day, arranged all the obstacles and laid off all the distances; to Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d Art., clerk of the course, who had all the men for each event at the scratch; and to Lieut. T. G. Carson, 4th Cav., starter. The spirit and conduct of the contestants was excellent. As soon as they understood the ground rules, they complied with them in a soldierly manner, and they behaved themselves throughout in such a way as to reflect credit on themselves and to win the respect of all the officers with whom they came in contact. Sergt. Hart, Troop I, 4th Cav., and Pvt. Engstrom, Co. E, 1st Inf., were specially noticeable on account of the sportsmanlike spirit that they showed. I have the following recommendations to make: 1. That the specifications of the military events be carefully gone over by the games committee of the Department. Great care was taken in prescribing the conditions of the military events, but the post and department contests have caused many points to be raised. The members of the present department games committee are better qualified than any other persons to revise and modify the list of military events.

"2. That, in future department contests there be entered for each individual event a principal and a substitute, the principal to contest in the event, unless the substitute appears with a certificate from the principal's company commander, to the effect that the principal is on the sick report or unavoidably absent under orders.

"3. That in future contests the department trophy be awarded to the organization scoring the greatest number of points in all classes of events during the contest."

COMMISSIONS FOR GRADUATES.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

In last week's issue of the "Journal" I notice a statement to the effect that there are no vacancies for the members of this year's West Point class, and that they will be assigned to the Army as Additional 2d Lieutenants. To-day I read of the promotion of two non-commissioned officers to 2d Lieutenants, and for several months past have noticed quite a large number of men promoted from the ranks to vacancies existing in the Army as 2d Lieutenants. I am not posted in regard to the law governing the promotion of enlisted men to what I would consider the detriment of the West Point graduates, but should think that after a certain time, for instance January or February 1, all vacancies occurring in the service would be kept for the members of the next graduating class, but it seems that enlisted men will be given the vacancies this year right up until the day this year's class graduates. This seems to me to be an injustice. These enlisted men serve on an average from two to three years in the Army, yet are given preference over men who have spent four years at the Academy for the especial object of obtaining commissions. To my mind, it would be better for a well-educated young man to enlist in the Army rather than go to West Point, for in two or three years he could likely get a commission, while after four hard years at the Academy he would not be sure of one.

N. G. P.

WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

A reception was given on Tuesday, June 8, at the War College in honor of the Hon. Mr. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who afterward formally opened the course by a most interesting address. Col. Pennington and his officers, from Fort Adams; Adm. Luce, retired; Comdr. Goodrich, McCalla, McGowan and Wallace and all the Navy officers stationed in the vicinity were present.

Col. and Mrs. Pennington entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Adams on Thursday evening at a very pleasant progressive encarte party. The first prizes were won respectively by Mrs. Schumm and Capt. Scantling. The second by Mrs. Willcox and Capt. Taylor. Mrs. Jackson won the booby.

The Saturday hop of June 5 was given in the gymnasium, which was prettily decorated with flags. The new class was well represented, and notwithstanding the inclement weather it was a very successful dance.

Mr. Stetson, of Washington, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Fletcher, at the Torpedo Station.

Comdr. Converse, of the Torpedo Station, has been ordered to sea. His wife and family have taken a house in Newport for the summer.

The schedule for the week ending June 19, 1897, is as follows: Monday, June 14, 9.15—first and second committees, tactical problems; third and fourth committees, tactical and single ship games; 11.45, "Naval Tactics,"

Capt. Taylor. Tuesday, June 15—9.15, first and second committees, tactical and single ship games; third and fourth committees, tactical problems; 11.45, "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor. Wednesday, June 16—9.15, first and second committees, tactical problems; third and fourth committees, tactical and single ship games; 11.45, "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor. Thursday, June 17—9.15, first and second committees, tactical and single ship games; third and fourth committees, tactical problems; 11.45, "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor. Friday, June 18—9.15, consideration of the problem in committees; 11.45, "The Necessity of Experience to Efficiency," C. H. Cramp, Esq. (Comdr. Goodrich). Saturday, June 19—9.30, strategic situation.

ENSIGN STONE VINDICATED.

Secretary Long has sent the following letter to Mr. Swits Conde, of Oswego, N. Y.:

"Washington, June 11, 1897.

"Sir: The Department having received the report of the board ordered to investigate the matter contained in your following telegram:

"Oswego, N. Y., May 26, 1897.

"Hon. William D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

"Ensigns Stone and Osborne and confederates, probably naval officers, using assumed names, are attempting to enter my residence under various pretenses, causing scandalous newspaper articles and great personal annoyance. I respectfully ask immediate action and further investigation by your department. SWITS CONDE."

"And having considered the same, finds that Ensign G. L. P. Stone made no attempt to enter your residence; that Ensign R. H. Osborne in entering your residence was culpable only in so far that he used an assumed name, the same being a part of his own name; that these officers were not to blame for the scandalous newspaper articles, nor will the department hold them responsible for the personal annoyance to yourself. The department does not find that these officers have committed infractions of naval regulations. The investigation has attained much more importance than the department would have permitted had the scope of the case been more clearly understood at the time of the receipt of your telegram. Copies of this communication have been furnished to Ensign Stone and to Ensign Osborne. Very respectfully,

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

The copies of the letter to Mr. Conde sent to Ensigns Stone and Osborne, "for your information," were followed by this note:

"The above expresses the views of the Department in this matter, and the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard has been this day directed to remove any restrictions which may have been imposed upon you as the result of the telegram above referred to."

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Mrs. Poland, wife of Col. J. S. Poland, accompanied by her father, the Rev. W. R. Balfcock, left yesterday at noon for Newport, R. I., where they will spend the summer, returning about Oct. 1. They also expect to make several stops en route visiting relatives and friends. Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Roberts and their daughter, Laura, left June 6 for Lakeville, Conn. Their son, Cyrus, a student at the Ohio State University, has joined his parents. Capt. Roberts is on one month's leave of absence. 1st Lieut. and Adj't. W. C. Wren has been ill and confined to his quarters since June 6. 1st Lieut. and Q. M. R. W. Dowdy is Acting Adj'tant during his illness. Mrs. Mann, wife of Capt. W. A. Mann, is visiting friends at Chicago and Indianapolis.

WEST POINT CLASS OF 1872.

The West Point class of 1872 observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation by a reunion and dinner on Monday, June 14, in New York. On the roll of the class, including those who joined it from other classes, there were 81 names, of which 57 graduated; 32 of the latter being still in service active or retired, and 12 deceased. Six of those who did not graduate with the class are also dead. Of those in service two are Majors, two are still 1st Lieutenants and the remainder are Captains. The following were present: Mr. William Abbott, lawyer, Hillsboro, Ill.; Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, Governors Island, N. Y.; Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., Providence, R. I.; Mr. Seth H. Benson, Foxboro, Mass.; Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Mr. Frank O. Briggs, assistant treasurer John A. Roebling's Sons, Trenton, N. J.; Maj. Charles J. Buchanan, lawyer, Albany, N. Y., and Judge Advocate, N. Y. National Guard; Capt. Geo. F. Elliott, Marine Corps, U. S. N. Navy Yard, Brooklyn; Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman, 13th Inf., Governors Island, N. Y.; Maj. James W. Hinkley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., formerly chairman Democratic State Committee; Maj. Henry H. Landon, New York City, formerly Major N. Y. National Guard; Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M. D., Department Quartermaster, Chicago, Ill.

FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

June 7, 1897.

A game of baseball was played here on Saturday, June 5, 1897, between the Fort Missoula first nine and the Lone Stars, which was witnessed by the officers and ladies of the garrison, enlisted men and some citizens in this vicinity. After a battle of nine hard innings the Lone Stars came out victorious by a score of 8 to 7. The features of the game were the fielding of Charles McDermott, John Crane, Jim McDermott and Bob McCauley; double play by Harold Blake, Harry McDermott and Owen Kelley; Buss McDermott's pitching and William Kelley's catching for the Lone Stars.

Score by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Lone Stars 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 2 8

W. Keley, catcher; Buss McDermott, pitcher; O. Kelly, first base; H. McDermott, second base; Lieut. Lyons, shortstop; John Crane, third base; H. Blake, third base and captain; J. Crane, left field; C. McDermott, center field; Jim McDermott, right field; Bob McCauley, right field.

Fort Missoula 0 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 7
Corp. Smith, catcher; Mus. Gardner, pitcher; Lieut. Burt, first base and captain; Pvt. Johnstown, second base; Pvt. Booker, shortstop; Lieut. Shattuck, third base; Pvt. Spriggs, left field; Sergt. Williams, center field; Pvt. Streeter, right field.

Umpire—Principal Musician John Norton, Band, 25th Infantry.

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

W. D. A. G. O. JUNE 14, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 12, 1897.

Infantry Arm.

Candidate Pvt. Bert H. Merchant, Troop K, 1st Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, May 5, 1897, vice Gase, 8th Inf., promoted, to the 8th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 1st Inf., to be Colonel, May 4, 1897, vice Shafer, 1st Inf., who vacated commission on accepting that of Brigadier General, to the 1st Infantry.

Maj. William H. Bisbee, 8th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, May 4, 1897, vice Miles, 1st Inf., promoted, to the 1st Infantry.

Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Inf., to be Major, May 4, 1897, vice Bisbee, 8th Inf., promoted, to the 8th Infantry.

1st Lieut. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., to be Captain, May 4, 1897, vice Rogers, 13th Inf., promoted, to the 13th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Ernest B. Goe, 8th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 4, 1897, vice Goe, 13th Inf., promoted, to the 13th Infantry.

Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 40 years, act of June 30, 1882.

Brig. Gen. John K. Mizner, June 7, 1897.

By operation of law, act of June 30, 1882.

Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Forsyth, Deputy Q. M. G., June 11, 1897.

At his own request, being 62 years of age, section 1244, Revised Statutes.

Maj. John A. Darling, 3d Art., June 7, 1897.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, 5th Inf., June 7, 1897.

For disability incident to the service, act of October 1, 1890, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf., June 7, 1897.

Casualties.

Capt. James M. Ropes (retired), died June 4, 1897, at Salem, Mass.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 1, JUNE 7, 1897, 10th U. S. CAV.

The President having been pleased to advance the undersigned to the grade of Brigadier General, he hereby relinquished command of the 10th Cavalry and of the Post of Fort Assiniboine, Mont. In severing his connection with the 10th U. S. Cavalry, of which he has been Colonel for more than seven years, it affords him unbounded pleasure to command both officers and men for their loyalty to their country and for their devotion to every duty, however trying or arduous. For efficiency and discipline and valuable service the regiment has a record of which it may justly be proud. With a sense of deep obligation to the officers for their zealous support and generous courtesies and a high appreciation of the excellent soldierly conduct and good behavior of the men he wishes for each a prosperous and happy future and bids them all farewell. J. K. MIZNER, U. S. A.

Brigadier General, U. S. A.
W. H. BARNUM,
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 10th U. S. Cav.

G. O. 30, JUNE 9, 1897, U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

1.—Beginning to-morrow, the 10th inst., each of the batteries of this post will, in succession, and as designated from these headquarters, furnish daily a detail of ten privates and at least one non-commissioned officer to report at fatigue call to the Ordnance Sergeant, to place in position and mount parts of four 12-inch B. L. mortar carriages. The batteries from which these details are made will, during the continuance of their work, be excused from the drills to which they have been or may be assigned.

This work will be done under the supervision of 1st Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., Acting Ordnance Officer Battery 1, 1st Art., and Battery B, 3d Art., are until further orders designated to furnish the above named details.

By order of Colonel Frank:

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
1st Lieut. 4th Art., Adjutant.

G. O. 10, JUNE 9, 1897, DEPT. TEXAS.

In accordance with orders of the President, published in General Orders No. 35, current series, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this Department.

J. F. WADE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

G. O. 11, JUNE 9, 1897, DEPT. TEXAS.

In accordance with the orders of the President, published in General Orders No. 35, current series, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

SAM'L OVENSHERE, Col. 23d Inf.

CIRCULAR 12, JUNE 1, 1897, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes reports of athletic contests for the month of May, 1897.

G. O. 14, JUNE 8, 1897, DEPT. COLORADO.

Directs that practice with the Hotchkiss Mountain and Machine Guns be held at all posts of the Department, having the same on hand in serviceable condition, during the pending target practice season, with expenditure of ammunition as allowed in paras. 5 and 6 of G. O. No. 18, c. s., from Headquarters of the Army.

G. O. 38, JUNE 15, 1897, W. D. A. G. O.

1.—The office of the Southern Inspection District heretofore established at Santa Fe, New Mexico, by General Orders, No. 18, March 31, 1897, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 20, 1895, is transferred to Los Angeles, Cal.

By reason of the transfer hereinbefore ordered, the amount allotted the Department of the Colorado in General Orders, No. 19, March 31, 1897, Headquarters of the Army, from the appropriation for contingent expenses, is reduced by forty dollars, and the allotment to the Department of California is increased by that amount.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary office rooms, and transportation for the clerk, messenger, and office furniture.

2. Paragraph 1009 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1009. The Quartermaster's Department will transport for officers changing station the number of horses for which they are legally entitled to forage, and an attendant to accompany the horses when necessary, subject to the following restrictions:

1. That the expense paid by the United States shall not exceed \$50 for each horse transported. The cost

of such shipment will be ascertained in advance, and if found to exceed \$50 for each horse, including transportation of attendant, if any, the excess must be prepaid by the owner, who must also pay all the expenses of the attendant other than his transportation.

2. That the horses are owned by the officer and were used by him in the public service at the station from which he is ordered to move.

3. The horses of retired officers or officers ordered to their homes to await retirement, or officers ordered on recruiting service or college detail, or to effect a voluntary transfer, or to attend schools of instruction as student officers except when ordered to duty as students at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will not be transported at public expense.

By order of the Secretary of War:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Payments to troops on the muster of May 31, 1897, are assigned to officers of the Pay Department as follows:

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymr. Gen: Fort Mason, The Presidio of San Francisco, and the Cavalry Camps in the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, California; Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr.: Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, California. (S. O. 64, D. C., May 29.)

Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort McPherson. (Jackson Barracks, June 9.)

Col. Wm. H. Forwood, A. S. G., will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Medical Department of the Army. (H. Q. A., June 10.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business pertaining to the manufacture and test of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., June 11.)

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Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business pertaining to the manufacture and test of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., June 11.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Forsyth, Deputy Q. M. Gen., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., June 11.)

Maj. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Springfield Armory, Mass., and Watervliet Arsenal, New York, on business pertaining to the duties of the local boards established by the Civil Service Commission at those points. (H. Q. A., June 11.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, Inspr. Gen., Southern District, will, when the Inspector General of the Army no longer requires his presence in Washington, D. C., proceed to his new station, Los Angeles, Cal., via New York City, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado, and San Francisco, California, for the purpose of consultation at those points on official matters pertaining to the Inspector General's Department. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

Leave for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., June 11.)

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Asst. Q. M., will be relieved from duty in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and assume charge under the instructions of the Quartermaster General, of the construction of public buildings at that post. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

Capt. John T. Knight, Asst. Q. M., will be relieved from duty as Quartermaster of the post of Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted Maj. William H. Hammer, Paymr. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg. (S. O. 13, D. E., June 14.)

Leave for six months, on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Department of the East, is granted 2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

The following transfers are ordered: Post Q. M. Sergt. Denis Lane, now at Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Canby, Washington, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Michael E. Drew; Sergt. Drew, when thus relieved, to Fort Robinson, Neb. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

The leave granted Maj. Stephen W. Goesbeck, Judge Advocate, is extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 15.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., and the Bethlehem Iron Works, South Bethlehem, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., June 15.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 24, 1897, is granted Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg. (S. O. 106, D. M., June 12.)

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, C. S., is relieved from the operation of par. 6, S. O. 106, May 6, 1897, H. Q. A., detailing him to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for twenty-seven days is granted Maj. Charles D. Viele, 1st Cav. (S. O. 106, D. M., June 12.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT.

1st Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion. (H. Q. A., June 16.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

2d Lieut. Ola W. Bell, 3d Cav., is attached for duty with Troop H, 3d Cav., until further orders. (S. O. 102, D. M., June 7.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Capt. F. E. Clayton has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. Lee McComb appointed Corporal in Troop B, 6th Cav.

Lance Corp. R. W. Clark, E, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 15.)

1st Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Adj't., 6th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard, from the 10th to the 24th of July, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 17.)

1st Lieut. John M. Stotensbury, 6th Cav., will report for examination for promotion, before the board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (H. Q. A., June 16.)

1st Lieut. John A. Harmon, 6th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia Volunteers, at Meldrim, near Savannah, from July 6 to 12. (H. Q. A., June 16.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 11.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 15.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. John Pope, 1st Art., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 137, D. E., June 11.)

Lance Corp. J. F. Rooney, C, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., is appointed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, June 10.)

1st Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., is detailed Ordinance Officer, Treasurer, Signal Officer and Librarian. (Key West Barracks, June 5.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Cope, 1st Art., is detailed Adjutant Officer in charge of Post School and Recruiting Officer. (Key West Barracks, June 5.)

1st Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., A. O. O., will supervise the work of mounting certain mortar carriages. (Fort Monroe, June 9.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of the annual artillery target practice at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., June 16.)

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., June 16.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. PENNINGTON.

Corp. Chas. Davis, K, 2d Art., is relieved as steward in post mess. (Fort Schuyler, June 2.)

Corp. D. L. Reardon, M, 2d Art., will proceed to Pittsfield, Mass., for a deserter. (Fort Warren, June 14.)

Sergt. Edward Regan, H, 2d Art., is detailed Overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort Trumbull, June 16.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Sergt. J. E. Barnes, C, 4th Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Washington Barracks. (Fort McHenry, June 9.)

2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks as witness in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, June 10.)

Sergt. J. E. Barnes, C, 4th Art., and guard will return to Fort McHenry. (Washington Barracks, June 11.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., is detailed member of the Board of Survey appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., by S. O. 132, vice Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art., relieved. (S. O. 139, D. E., June 14.)

Pvt. William John Tobin, M, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Art. (Fort Wadsworth, June 12.)

Sergt. A. Wildman, Battery A, 5th Art., having enlisted, is continued in rank to date, Sept. 18, 1896. (5th Art., June 14.)

2d Lieut. J. P. Tracy, 5th Art., will remain at post until completion of business before G. C. M. (Key West Barracks, June 9.)

2d Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, June 14.)

Lance Corp. W. H. Baldwin, has been appointed Corp. in Battery M.

Lance Corp. P. Coggins, has been appointed Corp. in Battery D.

1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Art., will proceed to Trenton, and if necessary to Sea Girt, N. J., for the purpose of consultation with the Quartermaster General of New Jersey, upon matters connected with the messing of the U. S. troops soon to go into camp at the latter place for target practice. (S. O. 142, D. E., June 17.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for one month and twenty-three days from June 13, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. COOK.

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. F. J. Morris, 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, June 11.)

2d Lieut. John W. Heavey, 5th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia Volunteers at Meldrum, near Savannah, Ga., from the 6th to the 12th of July, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 16.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Capt. W. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on May muster. (Fort Thomas, June 9.)

Lieut. R. S. Turman, 6th Inf., is appointed Adjutant; Lieut. S

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 18th Inf., will visit the target range at Sea Girt, N. J., at least once while each company of the 13th Inf., composing his command at Fort Columbus, is engaged at that place in its annual rifle practice, for the purpose of supervising the practice. (S. O. 142, D. E., June 17.)

14th INFANTRY—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. James T. Dean, 14th Inf., aide-de-camp, is designated to perform the duties of ordinance officer of the Department of Missouri. (G. O. 10, D. M., June 14.)

15th INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Infantry: Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, from Co. D to K; Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, from Co. K to D. (H. Q. A., June 16.)

17th INFANTRY—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Corp. H. Kimp has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. John Fay appointed Corporal in Co. H, 17th Inf.

21st INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf. (S. O. 138, D. E., June 12.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Butts, 21st Inf., is attached to Co. F, 13th Inf., for duty. (Fort Columbus, June 16.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles Crawford, 21st Inf. (S. O. 141, D. E., June 16.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. L. S. Upton, 21st Inf. (Plattsburgh Barracks, June 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf. (Plattsburgh Barracks, June 15.)

22d INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Pvt. William J. Scarf, Co. G, 22d Inf., is appointed Corporal, vice Sullivan discharged.

Lance Corp. Robert R. Rude, Co. C, 22d Inf., is promoted Corporal, vice McDonald reduced.

23d INFANTRY—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf. (now Captain), is extended ten days. (S. O. 61, D. T., June 7.)

24th INFANTRY—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright, Adjt. 24th Inf., May 3, is extended 20 days. (H. Q. A., June 10.)

25th INFANTRY—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Normoyle, 25th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 12.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at West Point, New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 16, 1897. Detail: Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Henry C. Davis, 3d Art.; Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf.; Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art.; Edgar Russel, 5th Art.; Chester Harding, C. E.; John W. Joyes, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. George Blakely, 2d Art.; J. E. Hoffer, 3d Art.; William M. Crikshank, 1st Art.; Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav.; James M. Williams, 1st Ar., and David M. King, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (H. Q. A., June 14.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., on June 22. Detail: Captains Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg.; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Alexander D. Schenck; 1st Lieuts. Sebree Smith, Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr.; 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d Art.; and 1st Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 142, D. E., June 17.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

JUNE 16.—Col. Anson Mills, 3d Cav., to be Brigadier General, June 16, 1897, vice Mizner, retired.

1st Lieut. Andrew Gregg Curtin Quay, 3d Cav., to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, June 16, 1897, vice Pope, nominated for promotion.

Maj. John Simpson, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, June 11, 1897, vice Forsyth, retired.

Capt. James Worden Pope, A. Q. M., to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, June 11, 1897, vice Simpson, promoted.

1st Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Lewis, 2d Cav., to be Captain, June 13, 1897, vice Kingsbury, 2d Cav., deceased.

2d Lieut. William Franklin Clark, 7th Cav., to be 1st Lieut. June 13, 1897, vice Lewis, 2d Cav., promoted.

Capt. James Chester, 3d Art., to be Major, June 7, 1897, vice Darling, 3d Art., retired.

1st Lieut. John Deane Charles Hoskins, 3d Art., to be Captain, June 7, 1897, vice Chester, 3d Art., promoted.

2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 7, 1897, vice Hoskins, 3d Art., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

JUNE 15.—2d Lieut. Vernon Avondale Caldwell, 25th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.

Candidate Sergt. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Troop G, 4th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant.

Candidate Corp. John E. Hunt, Troop H, 8th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following-named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. F. Mayer, Ord. Dept., Benicia Arsenal, California; 1st Sergt. George Washington, Troop B, 9th Cav.; Fort Du Chesne, Utah; 1st Sergt. John Berger, Battery M, 2d Art., Fort Warren, Mass.; Art. Michael Crowley, Co. D, 2d Inf., Fort Yates, N. D.; Pvt. Francis Carey, Band 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Pvt. Jesse Taggart, Co. A, 17th Inf., Columbus Barracks, O.; Pvt. John Massena, Co. D, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (H. Q. A., June 15.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, 1st Art., is assigned to duty as Instructor Department of Military Science, U. S. Artillery School. (G. O. 31, Artillery School, June 14.)

2d Lieut. W. D. Chetty, 3d Cav., is attached to Troop G. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 13.)

Light Battery F, Battery B, and Band, 2d Artillery, have been directed to encamp with the Rhode Island Militia at Quonset Point, Narragansett Bay, from July 12 to 17.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, June 16.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Inf. (S. O. 143, D. E., June 18.)

2d Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 17th Inf., is detailed range officer for Battalion 13th Inf., while in camp at Sea Girt, N. J. (Fort Columbus, June 17.)

Maj. W. F. Randolph, 3d U. S. Art., and Mrs. Randolph gave a porch party recently at Fort Riley complimentary to Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Allen prior to their departure for Germany.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1897, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, took place at Fort Leavenworth June 15. For the first time in the history of the school every member of the class was graduated. The honor graduates comprise five members and in the following order: Anderson, 7th Cav.; Smith, 4th Inf.; Williams, 11th Inf.; Smith, 10th Cav., and Kerr, 17th Inf. The distinguished class consists of ten members, including the honor graduates named. The other five members of this class are: Lieut. John C. Gregg, 18th Inf.; Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf.; Thomas F. Schley, 23d Inf.; John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav.; and Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf. The following comprise the student officers who graduate and are classed as proficient: Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, Infantry (25th); Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav.; William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf.; George D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; William N. Hughes, 13th Inf.; George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; James R. Lindsay, 8th Inf.; John F. Madden, 5th Inf.; Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf.; William Morrow, 21st Inf.; Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf.; James H. Reeves, 4th Cav.; John F. Stephens, 10th Inf.; Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav.; John R. M. Taylor, 23d Inf.; Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav.; Willis Uline, 11th Inf.; Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf.; George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf.; George P. White, 3d Cav.; and Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf. The exercises commenced with prayer by Post Chaplain Robinson, followed with "America," by the 20th Inf. band. Lieut. W. H. Smith, 10th Cav., read his essay on "The Saber and Revolver." Col. Hawkins delivered the address to the graduating class, after which the band played "Hail, Columbia" and the diplomas were presented. "Auld Lang Syne" was rendered following presentation of diplomas, when benediction was offered by Chaplain Robinson, and the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The following-named officers, having completed the course of study at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and having been found proficient, are relieved from further duty at the school, to take effect June 16, 1897: 2d Lieut. George P. White, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William H. Smith, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th Inf.; Capt. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George McD. Weeks, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph Frazier, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John R. M. Taylor, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf. The officers named will join their proper stations by Sept. 1, 1897.

NEW QUARTERS FOR TROOPS.

The report that the Government intends to garrison Fort Niagara with several troops of cavalry is not substantiated at the War Department. The proposed erection of a forage building to cost about \$3,000 gave rise to the rumor which is officially pronounced to be without foundation.

The Quartermaster's Department has now under construction at Fort Spokane, Washington, four double sets of officers' quarters, two double sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters, and barrack accommodations for two companies. A contract will be awarded in a few days for further construction at that post to cost about \$60,000. The new buildings will include an administration building, a quartermaster's stable, store house, guard house, hospital stewards' quarters, magazine, hospital and bake house.

At Jefferson Barracks work is progressing well on the work under construction. A water main is being built to connect with the St. Louis city water supply, and a double barrack, three sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters and a guard house are under way.

The work at Fort Porter, N. Y., is expected to be finished by Oct. 30. The post will then have accommodations for four companies and regiment headquarters instead of two companies. The new buildings consist of three double sets of officers' quarters, one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters and a band barrack.

The building of a quartermaster's stable at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, has just been authorized, and in a few days a contract will be awarded for the building at that post of a hospital. Three double sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters will be finished by Sept. 1.

At Fort the post of Harrison, Mont., commanding and non-commissioned and staff officers' quarters and a band barrack will be built. Contracts have been let for \$30,000 worth of buildings at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. They will be one barrack, two double sets of officers' quarters, two sets non-commissioned staff officers' quarters and a cavalry stable.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.

The people of Fort Snelling were startled on Sunday last, June 13, to hear that Mrs. Kate Kain, wife of 1st Sergt. Patrick Kain, 3d Inf., had committed suicide. It seems that the woman's mind had become unbalanced by suffering from brain fever, and this, added to the fact of her niece's sudden death, caused her to end her life by poisoning. The funeral occurred Tuesday at 10 a. m. in the post hall.

The 3d Infantry will start upon its march to Lake City, Minn., on Saturday, June 26. There will be more or less field exercise every day during the march.

The action brought by Alpheus E. Clarke, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army, for a divorce from Mary A. Clarke on the ground that she married and lived with Sylvester Folsom, while he was away in the West, to which we have heretofore referred, has been dismissed. The Judge ruled that the evidence of condonation is sufficient to warrant a dismissal of the action.

Secretary Long, accompanied by Mrs. Long, left Washington for New York on Monday evening and on Tuesday left that city for Boston on the *Dolphin*, which had arrived at New York from Washington on Monday. The object of the Secretary's visit was to participate in the exercises of the 17th commemoration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the ceremonies of presenting the Massachusetts with the bronze figure of *Victory* by the citizens of the Old Bay State.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. F. G. asks whether it is proper to wear service medal on all uniforms; also the same in regard to service stripes. Answer.—This is determined by the regulations adopted in each State for the government of the State soldiers. Where there is no regulation prescribed, medals and service stripes should be worn on full dress uniforms only.

C. L.—The candidate from the 11th Congressional District of New York City for Annapolis will graduate in 1903. A candidate must be between the ages of 15 and 20.

M. J. L.—The Cincinnati is now on her way to the United States, and will probably arrive in New York early in July.

W. W. CASE.—Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 years may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they are 21. They must be able to read and write, be of good character and free from physical defects. Apprentices are educated to fill the positions of seamen and petty officers. They cannot become commissioned officers. Boys are enlisted as third-class apprentices, and receive \$9 per month. Deserving boys, after a six months' cruise, are paid \$10 per month, and first-class apprentices who have served one year receive \$11 per month. Properly qualified apprentices, when they become rated as seamen, receive from \$10 to \$24 per month. If over 18 you can enlist as landsman unless you possess a mechanical trade. No person can be enlisted as a landsman if over the age of 25 unless he possesses some mechanical trade. Landsmen receive \$16 per month. Enlistments on vessels are for three years. You can enlist at the Navy Yard, New York.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Paragraphs 228 and 245, *Guard Manual*, are a little confusing. As I understand it, the idea intended to be conveyed is that the sentinel salutes only once, whether spoken to or not. At night when spoken to, he salutes when the officer leaves him. During the day he salutes when the officer comes within saluting distance, and if spoken to does not salute again when the officer leaves. Am I correct? (2) In returning swords at "parade," should the sword be brought first to the "enry" and then in front of the left shoulder, or from the "order" directly in front of the left shoulder? (3) Should the old officer of the guard, when his guard marches from the guard house, bring his guard to "port arms" and salute, in case he meets the new officer of the day? Answer.—(1) Sec. 228, D. R., refers as much to the fact of conversation between officer and sentry as to night orders. It must, therefore, be interpreted that whenever an officer stops and speaks to the sentinel, he comes to port arms and salutes when the officer leaves him, irrespective of the fact that he may have theretofore given the prescribed salute on recognition. (2) Par. 496 does not assume that the sword is necessarily at the carry before it can be returned. It may, therefore, be returned from the order. (3) Yes.

REGULAR asks: Has the act of Congress which proposed to give officers of the U. S. Army, active and retired, the privilege of receiving a brevet in the regular service as high as any volunteer brevet, become a law? Answer.—Yes. See answer to "B" in "Journal" of June 15, 1897, page 741.

J. F. F. asks: Can a company perform such movements in single rank as are performed in double rank, such as marching in fours, marching in line, flank movement, or any other done in double rank. Answer.—Although not prescribed in the Regulations and not a part of the authorized drill, there is no reason why a drill officer should not so march a small detachment, if he desires.

CONSTANT READER.—Your statement must be erroneous. A summary court cannot sentence a soldier to forfeit three months' pay. The maximum is one month.

READER.—A soldier discharged for disability caused by his own misconduct forfeits his retained pay. See par. 1396, A. R., 1895. Clothing allowance is not forfeited in such a case.

C. B. A.—The text books which you need for the purpose you have in view are as follows: *Winthrop's Military Law* (unabridged); *Winthrop's Abridgment Military Law*; *Manual of Military Engineering*, Chatham, compiled at the School of Military Engineering; *Manual of Field Engineering*, Capt. W. D. Beach, 3d Cav.; *U. S. Signal and Telegraph Code* (prepared by the Chief Signal Officer); *Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery*; *Fitzwygram's Horses and Stables*; *Dwyer's Seats and Saddles*; *Horses, Saddles and Bridles*, Capt. William H. Carter, 6th Cav.; *Abbot's Notes on Electricity*; *Abbot's Defense of the Seacoast of the U. S.*; *Richard's Military Topography*; *Shaw's Elements of Modern Tactics*; *Organization and Tactics*, Capt. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf.; *Infantry Fire, Its Use in Battle*, Lieut. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf.; *Lectures on Explosives*, Lieut. W. Walke, 5th Art.; *Handbook of Problems in Exterior Ballistics*, Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; *Ingalls' Ballistic Machines*; *Mackinlay's Gunnery*; Capt. Birney's Gunmaking; *Troops in Campaign*; *Root's Military Topography and Sketching*; *Richard's Military Topography*. *Instructions for the Government of Armies of the U. S. in the Field*, General Orders, No. 100, of 1863; *General Orders*, No. 108, of 1888; *General Orders*, No. 92, of 1890; *General Orders*, No. 117, of 1890; *General Orders*, No. 132, of 1890; *General Orders*, No. 137, of 1890; *General Orders*, No. 16, of 1895; *General Orders*, No. 3, of 1892; *Circular*, No. 9, of 1891 (all from A. G. O.) "The Service of Security and Information," by Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf.

F. L. A. asks if any President since Grant has pardoned "deserters;" if so, who? Answer.—None have been pardoned.

FORT SLOCUM.

The annual target practice of the 5th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, under Maj. Tully McCrea, was in progress this week. Battery L, 2d Artillery, from Fort Trumbull, and Battery M, 5th Artillery, have each fired five shots with 15-inch guns, three with the new breech-loading mortars, fifteen shots with the 3 6-10-inch breech-loading field mortars, and ten shots with the 8-inch converted rifle. The shots are fired at a six-foot target 9,000 yards distant, and the marksmanship was considered good. Five of the shots struck the target and exploded. The shots weigh 800 and 1,000 pounds, and require from 100 to 150 pounds of brown powder to discharge them. Batteries B and C, 5th Artillery, are at Willets Point at target practice with the new rifle guns recently mounted there.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have sent to Queen Victoria a memorial expressing the gratitude of the company for its cordial reception in England last year. The memorial is bound in red morocco and the eight pages are of bristol board. Each page is ornamented with appropriate hand paintings.

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SHERMAN AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Illustrated American," speaking of Whitelaw Reid, the President's special envoy to the Queen's jubilee, says:

"Reid had a narrow escape from never having any career. He was a correspondent in the field during the civil war, and provoked the enmity of General Sherman by some of his criticisms. Sherman was inconsistent; he quarreled with Reid for writing about battles and plans when he was not in close touch with the Army, yet when the young penny-a-liner wanted to live in camp he threatened him with every sort of vengeance as an intruder and mischief-maker. Years afterward I had occasion to show the General a pretty sharp comment made by the 'Tribune' upon his brother John, the present secretary. He read it through with an air of doing so under protest, and then, handing the clipping back, remarked in a bluff way: 'That's from the paper of that fellow Reid, eh? I had him with my army for a while. I ordered him shot one day, but got soft-hearted afterward and revoked the order. I've wished many times since I'd carried it out!'

It is within our knowledge that the bluff General had equally sanguinary intentions toward Reid's predecessor in the control of the "Tribune," Horace Greeley. General Sherman once told us of his first encounter with Greeley at a social gathering in New York. He was then asked if he would not like to meet Mr. Greeley. "No, sir!" answered Sherman. "If I could have caught Mr. Greeley during the war I would have hung him. He cost me the lives of many of my men." General Sherman then told how he was surprised by the resistance he met with in his attempt to reach Goldsboro, N. C., which was explained when the battle was over, and he captured the Confederate camp. In it were found copies of the New York "Tribune," announcing that the Quartermaster's Department in New York were fitting up an expedition for Goldsboro, which place was Sherman's next objective. This bit of information put the enemy on their guard and compelled Sherman to give battle contrary to his expectations.

Mr. William Swinton, another newspaper correspondent, had a still more narrow escape. The order to have him shot was actually issued by General Meade but was countermanded by Grant. If the gentlemen who served as newspaper correspondents during our civil war could tell all they know, they would furnish much interesting history. One of them, Mr. Henry Villard, is writing his reminiscences, but we hear that he has discreetly provided that they are not to be published until fifteen years after his death. Among the other correspondents, who have since become well known men, are Murat Halstead, Carl Schurz, Geo. Alfred Townsend, Governor McCormick and many others whose names are recorded on a monument erected in their honor in Maryland.

The London "Daily Mail" reports that the medical profession in England have boycotted the Army because doctors do not receive the consideration in the service to which they consider themselves entitled. Explaining

the reason, Dr. L. E. Shaw, Dean of Guy's Hospital, said: "We are advising all Guy's men to shun the Army, at least until the medical officer's position is placed on an equality with that of the military officer. I understand that a Royal Warrant is now under consideration which it is expected will do away with many disabilities under which they labored in the past. It is difficult to organize a unanimous combination of the professions, but it is thought if such a stand could be made merely for a little time the authorities might be compelled to seriously consider the matter. The trouble is one of social caste. Many years ago only the riff-raff of the hospitals entered the Army, and, as might be understood, they did not all add luster to the calling they represented. Today, owing to the overcrowding of the profession, men, gentlemen by birth and of the highest educational attainments, are forced into the Army to find themselves slighted, black-balled at the clubs, shut out from the mess and treated in that undefinable way so irritating to a refined and sensitive man, simply because they are working for their living. They are now accorded a military title, but I do not think the difficulty will be got over by any regulations as to their social status among military men. A great advancement towards settling the question might be made by the increase of the pecuniary remuneration. Then there would be an incentive to the ablest men to enter the Army, and the social difference would gradually lessen. I believe the authorities of the other leading hospitals hold similar views, and advise their "men" to unitedly ignore all Army advertisements asking for their services until the new Royal Warrant decides whether they are still to be poorly paid, contemptuously treated, and snubbed at all social functions." To a recent advertisement announcing thirty vacancies in the Army for qualified physicians and surgeons there was such a poor reply that only 46 per cent. of the vacancies were filled. And this is only a hint of the attitude towards the British Army adopted by the healing professions until they are ensured a higher status and much better treatment by military officers than has been accorded them in the past.

From Berger-Levau & Cie, Paris, we receive three volumes in French entitled "La Marine de Guerre, Six mois Rue Royale par Edouard Lockroy, Député Ancien Ministre de la Marine"; "Les Navires de Guerre, Essai sur Leur Valeur Militaire par R. Berard, Lieutenant de Vaisseau," and "Les Flottes de Combat Etrangères en 1897." This last work contains an illustrated description of our new Navy among others. Under the heading of "Bateaux en fer Sans Valeur Militaire," we have the Ajax, Comanche, Dolphin and Holland, this last being described as a submarine vessel giving only moderate results. In the introduction to the description of our Navy, the author of this work, Lieutenant de Vaisseau de Balincourt, speaks of the Olympia, and especially of the Columbia as distinctly American, showing the American qualities of rapid but imperfect construction. He thinks that we sacrifice completeness to speed. Our armor trials fail; the polish of our ship's keels is conspicuous, but hidden parts do not bear close inspection. There is speed but a lack of solidity. He describes how our Navy has been gradually equipped, and shows how our geographical position saves us from any concern as to other peoples. Our geographical position is itself a defense, for Europeans would run out of coal before they landed in America. The United States Navy will, he tells us, soon be among the first of the world. The volume of Mr. Edouard Lockroy is devoted to the French Navy, considering its present state and the reforms proposed, the personnel, the War College, naval constructions, artillery, mortar boats, coast defense, depots and reserves, the use of torpedoes, tests of submarine boats, and the French marine.

The London "Engineer" asks: "What is the cause of the perversity that prevents men in authority from profiting by the misfortunes of others? We in this country have found the double-ended marine boiler a delusion and a snare. All the facts are well known. It is certainly not the fault of the gentlemen whose principal business in life is to criticize the Admiralty if they are not. Yet we find that in the United States Navy the 'double ender' still holds its own. Thus the battleship Iowa has no fewer than three double-ended boilers, one 21 feet and the others 19 feet long, and all 16 feet 9 inches in diameter; she has also two single-ended boilers, 9 feet 10 inches long. The total heating surface of the boilers is 23,950 square feet, and the total grate area 756 square feet. Each engine has cylinders 39 inches, 55 inches and 85 inches in diameter by 48-inch stroke. The boilers supply steam at a working pressure of 160 pounds, and the engines are calculated to make 112 revolutions a minute. Under these conditions it was estimated that the ship would develop a speed of 16 knots an hour. On the trial trip made on April 7, the total indicated horse power of the main engines was 11,834, the starboard engine making 108.61 revolutions, and the port engine 110.51 revolutions per minute. The boiler pressure averaged 161 pounds. The total indicated horse power of the main engines, including air, circulating and feed pumps, was 11,933.13, and the total indicated horse power of all engines in operation during the trial was 12,104.8 horse power. The speed was 17.087 knots. The builders, Messrs. Cramp, get a premium of £40,000 because of the excess speed. It would perhaps have been well to see the outcome of the double ender in practice with forced draught before paying this premium; but possibly, indeed probably, Messrs. Cramp are not responsible for their use."

In the "Marine Rundschau" the well-known naval writer, Georg Wislicenus, draws up a table for estimating the fighting value of the war ships of the great navies of the world. Not taking into consideration vessels under 2,000 tons, and postulating that a battleship has lost nearly all its fighting value at the end of thirty years, he says that two war ships of similar type and displacement, and built about the same time, may be regarded as of practically equal fighting value. The first-class battleships Barfleur (1892, English, 10,500 tons), Brennus (1891, French, 11,305), Georgi Pobiedonosets (1892, Russia, 10,218) and Oregon (1893, United States, 10,231), have all about the same fighting value as the German Brandenburg, launched in 1891, and having a displacement of 10,033 tons. Assuming then that a battleship has hardly any fighting value left when thirty years old, and taking the number ten to represent the battle efficiency of a 10,000-ton ironclad launched about 1895 (period of 1893-1897), the following shows the deductions to be made from the fighting value of older ships of similar displacement:

Year of launching	1895	1890	1885	1880	1875	1870	1865
Fighting value of 10,000 ton battle-ship	10	9	8	6.5	5	3	1

According to this table the value of the Barfleur is 9.5, Georgi Pobiedonosets 9.3, Brennus 10.3, Oregon 9.8, and Brandenburg 9. The new German battleships Kaiser Friedrich III. and Ersatz Friedrich der Grosse reach the number 12.2, the maximum of 15.5 being attained by the four Japanese battleships now building, and which will have a tonnage of 15,500. The Austrian Tegethoff (launched 1878, displacement 7,390 tons) is assigned the value 4.8, the slightly larger and later French coast-defence turret ship Terrible (1881, 7,575 tons) getting 4.8. The coast-defence ironclad Tempête (1876, 4,860 tons) is only assigned 2.5 on account of her age. The Dupuy de Lôme (1890, 6,406 tons) is rated at the fighting value of 5.8, the Rurik (1892, 10,033 tons) 10, Rossia (1896, 12,200 tons) 12.2, Jeanne d'Arc (building, 11,270 tons) 11.3, and the Emperador Carlos V. (1895, 9,000 tons) 9.1.

A recent article in the "Marine Rundschau" discusses the comparative strength of the navies of Europe, and arrives at the following conclusions: "There is only one sea power of the first rank—England. The French Navy is barely half as strong, and France must consequently be classified as a sea power of the second rank. As none of the other naval powers are equal to France, they are placed in the third class, which includes the Russian, the United States, the Japanese, the Italian, and the German fleets. Expressing the fighting value of the various fleets in terms of units, the author of the article estimates the English fleet at 1,001, the French at 460, the Russian at 280, the American at 195, the Japanese at 179.

The Army Ordnance Department has begun the distribution of Springfield rifles, caliber .45, to the militia of the States in exchange for arms of other types, according to the recent act of Congress providing for the uniform rifle equipment of the national guards. The States already supplied, and the militia of which are now completely equipped with Springfield .45's are Arkansas, Connecticut, Maine, Wisconsin, Virginia and Tennessee. Other States will be supplied as fast as they make requisitions on the Ordnance Department, according to law. The Ordnance Department this week awarded contracts for 200,000 pounds of saluting powder for field and sea-coast guns. The California Powder Company will furnish 50,000 pounds to be delivered at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., and Laflin and Rand of New York will furnish 75,000 pounds each, to be delivered at Dover (N. J.) Powder Depot, and Rock Island Arsenal in quantities to be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance.

A remarkably well prepared and practical article on "The Military Value of the Shipyard," by Lewis Nixon, the designer of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, is published in the June number of the "North American Review." "Every shipyard," writes Mr. Nixon, "that can build war vessels capable of sustaining the armor or using the guns and projectiles of such forces against any common enemy, becomes a public shield against any and all possible foreign aggression, the value of which to the nation at large and in the long run cannot be computed by the formulas of trade."

With regard to the new quick-firing gun secured for the German artillery, advices from Berlin show that the statement made as to its having already been distributed to all the batteries is premature. It is stated positively that this can only be done after the voting of the necessary credits. The gun is to fire ten shots a minute, and the fire discipline for each battery is to be one gun a second in rotation, giving a total of 60 shots a minute. The range will be 5,000 metres, or 3 1/4 English miles.

The proceedings against Ensign Geo. L. P. Stone were quashed by the Department on Friday, it being the opinion of the authorities that he is guilty of no offence, but that Mr. Conde, father of the young lady with whom Ensign Stone is so deeply in love, created unnecessary publicity and trouble. It would have been well if the Department could have reached this conclusion earlier. There has been no just cause for the treatment Mr. Stone has received and the publicity given to his private affairs.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

June 11, 1897.

The wedding of Lieut. George Moore and Miss Jeanette Ward Baldwin, which was solemnized at the post hall June 9, will long be remembered by friends at the post and from El Paso. In preparation for it the hall had been beautifully decorated by many friendly hands.

An altar was built, and on one side of it was a large screen draped with flags surrounded with willows and piled high with branches of mesquite. This provided a place of waiting for the expectant groom, his best man and the minister. The long aisle was formed of stacked bayonets in truly military style. The band, stationed at the back of the room, played several beautiful airs (arranged by Lieut. Moore), while the guests were gathering. The procession was led by the ushers, walking two and two; Lieut. Thomas Griffith and Lieut. Murray Baldwin, Lieut. F. D. Evans and Lieut. Walter McBroom. Then the smiling faces and dainty figures of the bridesmaids came next. Miss Jane Augur and Miss Nina Wayne Neff, Miss Carrie Augur and Miss Edith Evans; the maid of honor, Miss Florence Newman. The bride entered on the arm of her brother-in-law, Lieut. J. Harry Duval.

As the procession reached the altar the groomsmen went to the right and the bridesmaids to the left. As the bride approached between the line the waiting groom went forward to meet her, and, taking her from her brother's arm, led her to the altar, where they both kneeled down for a moment, and, then rising, they were made man and wife by the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Higgins, of El Paso.

Directly after the ceremony the guests repaired to the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Duval, where a delightful reception was held.

The bride's gown was of heavy white satin, with long train. Around the low corsage exquisite point Duchesse lace was draped, and, crossing on the left side, was carried down in festoons to the bottom of the skirt, that being the only trimming on the beautiful gown. A dainty tulle veil was caught high on her head and held with a single spray of orange blossoms, from where it fell in graceful folds to the bottom of the long train. A spray of the same flowers held the lace in place on the corsage, and was partly hidden in the folds of lace on the skirt. The bride's bouquet was of exquisite white carnations tied with long loops of white ribbon. The bridesmaids' gowns were of white Paris muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, made with low neck and short sleeves, simple but exquisite in their simplicity and daintiness, and most becoming to the charming girls who wore them. Long gloves and white bouquets tied with long streamers of white tulle completed their costumes. The bride is a direct descendant through her father, the late Capt. James Ward Baldwin, of Gen. Artemus Ward, who was George Washington's friend and a member of his staff. Among the bridal gifts, nearly 100 in all, were a cream pitcher, sugar bowl and a pair of tongs from Madame Patenotre, of Washington, who is a cousin of Lieut. Duval's.

Those present were Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah, Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Maj. and Mrs. Augur, Capt. and Mrs. Hinton, Capt. and Mrs. McClure, Dr. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Winans, Lieut. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Ward, Miss Pell, Miss Evans, Miss Augur, Miss Jane Augur, Lieut. Lowe, Lieut. Baldwin, Lieut. McBroom, Mrs. Logan, the Misses Logan, Mr. and Mrs. James Magoffin, Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Marie Shelton, Miss Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Neff, Jr., Mr. Johnson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fred Logan, Mr. Walter Howe, Mr. Chris Augur and Mr. Henry Newman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moore left the next morning for the East on their wedding tour. They will spend a few weeks at Lieut. Moore's home in Illinois; from there they go for a few days to New York for a visit with relatives, and then on to New Hampshire, where they will spend the remainder of the summer with Lieut. Moore's aunt, on Lake Minnepisogee, returning in September to Booneville, Mo., where Lieut. Moore has a four years' tour of college duty. Many kind wishes go with them for countless happy years together.

Capt. and Mrs. Julius Conrad and daughter, Miss Blossom, arrived at the post last week and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Bailey.

Lieut. Percival Lowe is amongst his old friends again, he having transferred with Lieut. Gregg, 18th Inf.

The hop last week was unanimously voted as one of the jolliest of the season. Many guests were present from El Paso. Much credit and thanks are due Lieut. Murray Baldwin, who had charge of affairs, and whose zeal was untiring to have all enjoy a good time.

Miss Newman, of El Paso, gave an evening party last week at her home, the guests of honor being Miss Baldwin and Lieut. George Moore, and the others Miss Augur, Miss Jane Augur, Miss Neff, Miss Evans, Lieut. Baldwin, Lieut. McBroom and Lieut. Grubbs.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., are visiting Mrs. Glasgow's parents, Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, of El Paso. With Gen. Bliss' retirement, Lieut. Glasgow, who was on his staff, now returns to his regiment, and it is thought will be stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Mrs. Augur entertained the young ladies and gentlemen this week who officiated at the marriage of Lieut. Moore and Miss Baldwin.

Mrs. Clarence Bailey gave an afternoon card party the first of the week complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Julius Conrad. It was a gathering of ladies only and a delightful time was had by all. Ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. Ward and proved to be an exquisite gold brooch set with pearls; second prize was a pair of dainty Dresden figures and fell to Mrs. Lewis; third prize, a cut glass vinaigrette with gold top, was won by Miss Grace Logan. Half of the ladies present represented gentlemen, and the first prize, a gold hat pin, was won by Miss Neff; second prize, gold-topped vaseline jar, was awarded to Mrs. Neff; third prize, a gold-topped boudoirniere, was won by Miss Pell. The consolation prizes were a dainty address book and a Dresden vase, and were awarded to Miss Newman and Mrs. Winans. The ladies present were: Mrs. Van Valzah, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Augur, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Winans, Miss Pell, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Magoffin, Mrs. Neff, Mrs. Buford, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. James Magoffin, Miss Augur, Miss Baldwin, Miss Evans, Miss Jane Augur, Miss Hord, Miss Logan, Miss Evelyn Logan, Miss Neff.

Miss Lillie Wurm, daughter of Bandmaster Wurm, won a gold medal for excellence at the closing exercises of St. Joseph's Academy, in El Paso.

A twelve-inch disappearing gun carriage, designed by Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., was successfully tested before the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, at Sandy Hook, this week. Capt. Frank Heath superintending. This is the first twelve-inch disappearing carriage ever built in this country, and, as far as the tests have proceeded, it works smoothly and perfectly.

MOURNFUL LAY OF A NAVAL POET.

(From the New York Herald.)

The battleship Indiana cannot be made ready for efficient service for want of a drydock.

My friend, "Charley" Noble, bo'sun's mate on board the battleship Indiana, met me as I went over the for'ard gangway yesterday, and whispered to me in a husky voice:

With barnacles no one could clean,
With pits eating into each plate,
With bottom all grassy and green,
With no one to mourn for her fate,
A battleship lay in Wallabout Bay
Vainly begging to go into dock.

Knowing "Charley" Noble had literary aspirations, I felt properly called upon to snub him, so I said: "I suppose you think that's poetry?"

"Well, it may not be the best kind of poetry," he admitted, reluctantly, for evidently he had a very good opinion of it; "but I'll be dashed," he continued, with somewhat violent emphasis, "if it isn't better as a specimen of poetry than these holes in our navy yards are as specimens of dry docks."

Just then my other friend, Ship's Writer T. Ap. Catesby Sheiback, of the Vermont, greeted Noble, and I left them engaged in preparing a "Song of the Dock," which I am sure will be as vigorous as the "Song of the Shirt," whatever it may lack in literary finish.

And it must be admitted that "Charley" Noble's indignation has a righteous reason. The Indiana needs to go into dock, not only to have the grass and barnacles scraped off her bottom, but to have her bilge keels fitted. Yet there are only two "holes in the ground," as Noble called them, large enough to take her; and one of these—dry dock No. 3, in the New York Navy Yard—is a mere sieve.

The man who prays at its altars," says the Navy Yard Sydney Smith, "will get wet knees."

The other despised hole is at Port Royal, S. C. Inasmuch as the Indiana has already been docked there, however, why cannot she be docked there again? One of the foremost officers in the navy told me the other day why the Navy Department hesitated to send the battleship to Port Royal.

"In the first place," he said, "there are no shops and no men at that dock, and we could not attack the Indiana's bilge keels. But there is great risk in trying even to get her into dock at Port Royal. First, she must wait for high tide to cross the bar, and must lie at anchor inside until a spring tide. When that comes she must feel her way up the channel until she is off the dock gate, and she must keep her bows pointed straight at the dock until the top of the flood tide—not an easy thing to do, owing to the flow of the tide at right angles to the axis of the dock. If the tide is high enough she must "hustle" to get over the dock sill before the tide begins to fall, for if anything should occur to hold her there she would probably have her back broken at low water. But if the tide should not rise high enough—as might easily happen—she must make haste to get back to deep water again, for she could not remain off the dock entrance.

"The scarcity of large docks in this country is a serious matter in time of peace, but in case of war it might cost us hundreds of men and millions of money. Congress is prone to hold the stable door shut with a crooked stick, only to spend millions for new locks and new horses after the old animals have been stolen."

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The fourth class of naval cadets, Naval Academy, is enjoying the pleasures of a new sensation—entrance into the United States Navy—under most delightful circumstances—free from all annoyances of upper classmen, who are expected to teach the members of the class that part of the curriculum of the school that neither the Navy Department nor the Academic Board has yet stated to be part of the studies or exercises of the institution. The fourth classmen have not been slow to learn that the third classmen are not here, and steadily have advanced in courage and confidence until they are venturing on practices that would make a third classman turn green with indignation, and which would result in a decided reading of the Academy riot act to the courageous "plebes" were the "jolly" third here. The new cadets now come up to the band stand, when the band gives its evening concerts, occupy the benches about the pavilion, and actually invade Love Lane, a spot forever interdicted to the presence of a fourth classman.

From the moment the candidate reports even for examination he ceases to be a civilian. He is from that instant under military orders. He signs his name to the roster of the Navy, takes the oath of allegiance, makes his pecuniary deposit with the Paymaster, and secures his outfit.

That deposit is a little under \$200, and is to furnish the cadet with his outfit and leave margin enough to return him home in case he should resign, be found deficient in studies or be dismissed.

This exacting routine of daily duties soon breaks in the most obdurate physique, and, by October, when the Academy re-opens, the May cadet is quite a seaman in appearance and self-consciousness.

The engagement of Pay Director T. T. Caswell, U. S. N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, and Miss Elizabeth B. Randall, of Annapolis, daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Randall, has been announced.

FORT ST. PHILIP, LA.

Lieut. C. S. Riche, C. E., U. S. A., commanding the defences of New Orleans, having received orders to proceed to Galveston, Texas, was sumptuously entertained by the employees at this post on Friday evening last (June 11). The large mess room was handsomely decorated for the occasion and a most elaborate supper was spread. The health of Lieut. Riche was eloquently and feelingly proposed and drank with all the honors usual to such occasions and his modest reply was received by all present with great applause.

The removal of Lieut. Riche has caused most sincere regret among the employees here, as well as among the residents of this vicinity, to all of whom he had his uniform kindness and courteous manner endeared himself. His untiring energy as displayed in the construction of the new battery at this place is evidence of his great ability as an engineer.

He leaves with the sincere good wishes of the employees at St. Philip, who trust that his future may be an unbroken interval of unalloyed prosperity.

Work has commenced on the erection of the pedestal of the statue of General Logan in Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C. A statue to General Sherman is to be erected south of the Treasury Building in Washington.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 11.—Passed Asst. Engr. J. L. Gow, detached from the Marblehead, June 16, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

JUNE 12.—Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, detached from the Marion and may come home at own expense.

Comdr. R. P. Leary, ordered to command the Richmond, July 1.

Chaplain T. A. Gill, order to Mare Island Yard revoked.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Blockinger, ordered before Medical Survey, Washington, June 23.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, ordered to duty with Naval Rendezvous, New York, and in charge after established.

Surg. E. Z. Derr, ordered to duty with Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.

Passed Asst. Engr. C. H. Matthews, detached from the Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, and ordered to the New York Yard; also inspector of machinery of the Annapolis.

JUNE 14.—Lieut. W. F. Fullam, detached from the Amphitrite June 28 and ordered to Naval Academy, July 1st.

Boatswain P. H. Smith, detached from New York Yard and ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Boatswain P. Haley, detached from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to New York yard.

Comdr. G. A. Converse may delay reporting for command of the Montgomery until July 16.

JUNE 15.—E. N. Crary, appointed Pay Clerk for League Island.

F. H. Ramsey, appointed Pay Clerk for the Richmond.

Capt. G. C. Remey, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, June 19.

Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, ordered to the Coast Survey.

Asst. Carpenter McCall Pate, detached from Navy Yard, New York, on relief and ordered to the Indiana.

Carpenter A. C. Burroughs, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. F. Uri, detached from the Marine Rendezvous, Boston, June 24, and ordered to the Wabash the same day.

Surg. F. B. Stephenson, detached from the Wabash June 24 and ordered to the Marine Rendezvous, Boston, the same day.

JUNE 16.—Asst. Surg. W. B. Grove, ordered to the Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, New York.

P. A. Surg. L. W. Spratling, ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, July 1.

Ensign B. W. Wells, detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Concord.

Comdr. N. M. Dyer, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, June 19.

JUNE 17.—Maskell L. Homan appointed Pay Clerk to settle accounts at Navy Yard, League Island.

Lieut. C. E. Colahan, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, June 26.

Paymr. C. S. Williams, detached from the Detroit July 1, ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, to the Detroit, July 1.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion of the first five officers given under date of June 9 in the "Army and Navy Journal" of June 12, page 765, were confirmed by the Senate June 11; the others were confirmed June 7 and 9.

JUNE 15.—2d Lieut. George Richards, U. S. M. C., to be a 1st Lieutenant from the 2d day of February, 1897 (subject to examination), vice 2d Lieut. Elisha Theall, failed to qualify, and retired as 1st Lieutenant.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In order to secure much needed seamen in the U. S. Navy, a recruiting office will be opened in New York City, with Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field in charge, assisted by Surg. E. Z. Derr.

The official presentation to Detroit, Mich., of a large silk national flag and a union jack by the crew of the U. S. steamship Detroit took place June 14. A few months ago, when the cruiser, in Chinese waters, received orders for home, the sailors of the vessel made expressly for the trip, at their own expense, a homemade bound pennant three hundred and fifty feet long, together with an ensign and a union jack. These were displayed in the various ports where the ship touched on her voyage from Japan to New York. The flags were delivered in Detroit by Israel Charland, a seaman of the crew, who resides there, and the Mayor, Mr. William C. Maybury, fixed upon Flag Day for the official presentation, and will have placed in the archives of the city the story of the flags.

The U. S. cruiser Brooklyn, with Rear Adm. Miller, the special naval representative of the United States to the Queen's jubilee, on board, arrived at Southampton, England, June 14. Adm. Miller paid a visit to the commanding officer of the Portsmouth naval station June 15, and later went to London to call on Ambassador Hay, accompanied by Lieut. Colwell, the Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy. After calling upon the Ambassador, he will pay a visit to the Admiralty, when he will return to Southampton to remain until June 19, upon which date he will go back to London, where he will be the guest of the Government at Buckingham Palace Hotel during the jubilee ceremonies. He will return to the Brooklyn on June 25 to participate in the naval review at Spithead on June 26.

With a number of small vessels nearly ready to go into commission the Navy Department finds itself hampered by a shortness in the list of available seamen. Recruiting on board the receiving ships is slow and there are already seven hundred vacancies in the service. The only remedy seems to be to place more large ships on the reserve list and laying them up with only a ship-keeper's crew on board, the men now in service being assigned to new vessels as they are needed.

Rear Admiral Fitzgerald, in a paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects, shows the advantages of the water tube boiler over the Scotch type, as illustrated in his experiences—Belleville, Powerful and Terrible. The points of superiority are: 1. Ability to raise steam rapidly. The Sharpshooter, a gunboat of 735 tons' displacement, has raised steam in twenty minutes from "fires out" and cold water. She would have taken from two to three hours with her old boilers. 2. Ability to make large and rapid increase of speed, and also large and rapid reductions without blowing off. With a Scotch boiler a ship has to be worked up gradually to full speed; but with water tube boilers even a large ship can start off almost like a torpedo boat. 3. Comparative safety. The risk from scalding in the event of a shell penetrating the boiler room is far less. Each of the water tube boilers of the Powerful holds only a ton of water; but

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each boiler of the Majestic holds 22 tons. 4. Facility for examination, cleaning, and repairs. Unlike the Scotch boilers, these can be cooled with great rapidity without any danger of injury, in order that they may be examined, cleaned, and if necessary, repaired. In the Scotch boiler such rapid cooling would involve leaky seams and tube plates. 5. Saving of weight. The weight of the boilers, uptakes, etc., of the Powerful for 25,000 horse power, with natural draught, is only 1,164 tons. If she had been fitted with Scotch boilers, it would have been about 1,862 tons—a saving of nearly 700 tons, or about 40 per cent.

The trial of the torpedo boat Foote will occur Tuesday, June 22, over a new course laid out in Chesapeake Bay. The trial board will meet at Annapolis on June 21. The coast survey steamer Bacha and a naval tug from Norfolk will be used as staple boats. The Foote will be run for two hours and is required by the contract to attain a speed of 24½ knots an hour.

Within a few months the United States will have a dozen or more torpedo boats ready for service. The Navy Department, it is reported, intends to bring these boats together for exercise in hotilla tactics at an early day.

Ensign Nathan C. Twining, U. S. N., who has been Inspector of Ordnance at Hartford, Conn., for over two years, was detached from that duty on June 14, and ordered to the Iowa. Ensign Twining is one of the leading small arms and machine gun experts of the Navy. He has had direct supervision of the New York Rifle and of the Colt Automatic Gun from the beginning to the end of the contracts. The accuracy and general excellence of these arms are due in a large measure to his supervision and methods of inspection.

Secretary Long has decided that candidates for vacancies in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy must undergo a competitive physical and mental examination preliminary to appointment. Heretofore such candidates have been subjected to no examination, letters of recommendation and other testimonials being accepted as sufficient. A vacancy now exists in the corps, and an examination of applicants is to be held on June 21. There are about fifty applicants for the place, among the number being a son of Admiral John G. Walker. No one will be appointed whose age is under twenty-five or over thirty-five years.

Squadron maneuvers will be performed by the vessels under the command of Rear Adm. Sicard during the summer and fall months, with Hampton Roads as the base of operations, as it is the purpose to have an effective force in that vicinity ready to proceed to Cuban waters if required. It is possible that before the fleet is assembled, it may be decided to retain one swift vessel, such as the New York or Brooklyn at Hampton Roads, and let the other vessels cruise along the northern coast. The decision of the authorities, however, will be determined according to the character of the development of the next few months. The desire of Rear Adm. Sicard to engage in maneuvers has been interfered with by Department orders, sending the vessels to one port or another to attend functions. He is now authorized to collect his vessels during the month of August, at Hampton Roads. What the Department is particularly anxious about is to secure co-operation in drills of the three first-class and the two second-class battle-ships now in commission. The first-class vessels of this type are the Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts. The battleships of the second class are the Texas and Maine. The Iowa, which was only placed in commission this week, has not, of course, had any practice whatever and the action of the Department in delaying the maneuvers until August is for the purpose of affording Capt. W. T. Sampson, commanding the vessel, an opportunity to drill her crew and get the ship well shaken down. The idea of the Department is to get the battleships to maneuver well together and with the cruisers composing the remainder of the squadron. Besides the vessels named, the cruisers which will participate in the drills will be the Brooklyn, which will return to the United States during July, and be made the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron in all probability; the New York and the Marblehead, the monitors Terror and Puritan will also take part and the Fern will be used as the dispatch boat of the squadron. The Vesuvius, Montgomery and Wilmington will remain on the Florida coast to prevent any filibustering expeditions leaving the United States for Cuba. There has been some talk of the torpedo boats participating in the maneuvers, but it has been finally decided to permit them to practice as a torpedo boat flotilla independent of the other ships of the North Atlantic Squadron. It may be that later in the fall all of the ships will be collected and that they will then drill in squadron formation. It is expected that within the next few weeks, Rear Adm. Sicard will come to Washington for the purpose of talking over the programme to be followed in the fleet maneuvers. So far as the authorities have decided, the maneuvers are to be simply a continuation of those conducted by the fleet when it was commanded by Comm. F. M. Bunce.

A contract has been awarded for the construction of a fresh water basin at League Island in which ships may be laid up in reserve. The work is to be finished in six months, and the contract price is \$120,000, or 9.9 cents per cubic yard, the lowest figure yet obtained on the Atlantic coast. The basin will be 300 feet by 2,000 and 30 feet deep, the low price for dredging permitting its size to be nearly doubled. It will accommodate eight of the largest naval vessels. The earth brought up will be dumped on the east end of League Island, the west end having been already considerably raised by the dredging of the War Department in deepening the Delaware River. With these two additions the island will be raised two feet above high water mark, which will greatly improve its sanitary conditions.

Advertisements are shortly to be issued for bids for dredging the approach to the Mare Island Navy Yard, for which \$150,000 was appropriated. It will take a year and a half to finish the work. The deepening of the Mare Island channel is a very pressing need. It will be remembered that the Oregon, when completed, experienced difficulty in navigating the channel. The work at Port Royal waits upon the condemnation of land. It is proposed to expend \$150,000 in deepening the channel and approaches to the dock sufficient to float the largest ships. Additional dredging at Mare Island and League Island, not included in these large contracts, and smaller amounts of excavating at New York, Norfolk and Washington Navy Yards will swell the total amount to be expended by the Department for dredging this year to about half a million dollars.

Representative White, of Chicago, has reappointed John W. Smith, the colored boy who failed on the entrance examination at the Naval Academy in May. He will report to the Superintendent on Sept. 1, to be examined with fifty other candidates. Another colored youth appointed from Cincinnati takes the examination in September also.

The Wilmington will probably replace the Lancaster on the South Atlantic station. The Helena will probably be stationed in Florida waters as a relief to the Wilmington. The Helena cannot be placed in commission

till about two weeks after the return of the Minneapolis, which is expected home about July 1. The U. S. S. Lancaster, now stationed in South American waters, but under orders to return to the United States, will probably be home about September 1.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy: Edward C. Hammer, Jr., Lynchburg, 6th Dist., Virginia; John S. Battle, Radford, 6th Dist., Virginia, alternate; John W. Smith, Chicago, 5th Dist., Illinois; Ernest W. Schroeter, Chicago, 5th Dist., Illinois, alternate; Byron A. Long, Eureka, 1st Dist., California; Wm. E. T. Newman, San Rafael, 1st Dist., California, alternate.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. M. Sicard. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Rear Adm. J. N. Miller ordered to command in July.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.

Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. En route to Port Angeles, where she is due June 28 from Honolulu; leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimalt July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (a. s.)

Sailed June 16 from Port Angeles for Victoria, B. C., en route to Sitka. Address Sitka. Will convey Pinta to Mare Island.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.

(Training-ship.) Sailed from Navy Yard, New York, for Newport, R. I., June 16, and will sail from there about June 24 for Southampton, England.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.

At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (a. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Beirut, Syria, June 16.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (a. s.)

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.)

At Nagasaki, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook.

Arrived at Southampton, England, June 14 to be present during the Queen's Jubilee. Will be abroad about six weeks. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (a. s.)

At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (a. s.)

Sailed June 10 from Piree for Smyrna. Has been ordered to return to United States when relieved by the Raleigh. Was en route to Gibraltar June 18.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.

At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.)

Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves.

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter.

At New York Navy Yard.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon.

Address Washington, D. C. Was at Hingham, Mass., June 17, with Secretary Long and party.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.

(Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.)

The following is the itinerary of her cruise: Leave Boston June 12; arrive Southampton July 10, leave July 20; arrive Havre July 22, leave July 29; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Aug. 16; arrive Madeira Aug. 22, leave Aug. 28; arrive Bermuda Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston Oct. 1. Address all letters care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, until Aug. 12. After that to Bermuda until Sept. 20. After that Boston.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)

At New York. Address there.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (a. s.)

At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.)

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf.

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (a. s.)

Placed in commission at League Island, Pa., June 16.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s.)

(Flagship.) Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Is to be ordered to return to the United States. Was at Montevideo June 4.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (a. s.)

At Key West, Fla. Ordered to Marblehead, Mass., and off Cape Breton, to prevent fishing violations. At Marblehead she will be presented with a silver service.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (a. s.)

At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (a. s.)

To sail from Boston, Mass., June 19, for St. Johns, to participate in Queen's jubilee celebration.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.)

At Detroit, Mich., June 15. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (a. s.)

At Gibraltar June 16 en route to Philadelphia, Pa., where she will be laid up at League Island. Address latter place.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Comdr. W. H. Whiting (a. s.)

At Monterey, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.)

At Shanghai, China.

MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns sails (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White.

Sailed June 7 from Annapolis, on a cruise with cadets as far as the Maderas. Address Funchal, Maderas.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (a. s.)

At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (a. s.)

At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (a. s.)

At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. C. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.)

At Yokohama, Japan. Capt. C. V. Gridley ordered to command by steamer of July 7.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (a. s.)

At Port Townsend, June 16. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to Victoria, B. C., to be present at the festivities attending the celebration of the Queen's jubilee.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.)

Sailed June 16 from Chemulpo for Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (a. s.)

Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. To remain there for present.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. s.)

At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

Will go to Mare Island and be placed out of commission for repairs.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.

At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (a. s.)

At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (a. s.)

At Piree June 17. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

STANDISH, Lieut. A. McCrackin.

(Practice vessel for cadets.) Annapolis, Md. Will visit the Navy Yards on the Atlantic coast with Engineer Division. Address Newport News, Va.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School) New York. At Glen Cove, L. I., preparing for her annual summer cruise. The following is the itinerary of the cruise: Leave New London June 23; arrive Fayal July 11, leave July 15; arrive Lisbon July 23, leave July 31; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 7, leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. The address after leaving this coast, and until leaving Madeira, will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, U. S. Dispatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (a. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed from Smyrna June 15 for Mitylene in the Aegean Sea.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.)

Address Philadelphia, Pa., where she is at present.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New port, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (a. s.) (At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (a. s.)

At Newport News, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (a. s.)

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.)

At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury.

On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.)

At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd.

At Key West, Fla., June 17. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.)

At Yokohama, Japan.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (a. s.)

Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., June 11 from Montevideo, making the passage of 5,700 miles in 38 days.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

How very little we know as yet about the inside whys and wherefores of the Greco-Turkish War! Greece seemed to be doing well, when suddenly her leaders appeared to lose their heads, and her soldiers ran away without fighting. It has been a disgusting war to watch. Harold Frederic, in a letter to the New York "Times," insists that there has been no fair play in it, and that when the Greeks were winning in Thessaly and Epirus, "all at once something happened in the Crown Prince's staff which changed the whole face of affairs." It has all been very shady, and suggestive of loaded dice and the pulling of wires. It would be better to have no wars at all than such as this. Persons deficient in ferocity and sporting blood may excuse it precisely for the reason that it has tended to make war unpopular, but that that is not a sound sentiment the sort of peace that is likely to follow this war will probably demonstrate. No one seems to have been honestly whipped. The referees have quibbled and conspired together; the spectators have crowded into the ring. The exhibition has been a poor, sorry, disgraceful thing, and the settlement must turn on the decision of a bunch of judges, every man of whom had something up on the event. When a decision is rendered it will probably turn out that the stakeholder has run off with the stakes, and that the judges were privy to his embezzlement. Such wars as that retard civilization.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Describing the condition of the wounded Greeks in Thessaly, a Danish physician says: "The medical department did its best under the unfavorable conditions. Operations, however, had to be performed without the administration of narcotics. Thus one man, whose face had been horribly disfigured by bombs, underwent the most painful operation known to surgical science—that is, the cutting out of both optical nerves, without the aid of anaesthetics. This man was a German, and his exquisite suffering painfully impressed me. Nearly all exhibited great powers of endurance. I never once saw so-called primary amputations—that is, the immediate removal of limbs which it was obviously impossible to leave. The treatment was invariably conservative, even in cases in which limbs could not possibly be preserved. I attribute this to the circumstance that surgical instruments needful had not yet arrived. Neither were there any safety-pins in hospital, nor gouttières for broken arms and legs."

DODGES OF DESERTERS.

About thirty years ago, when British regiments were scattered throughout our Colonies, a battalion of infantry were stationed at Fredericton, New Brunswick. As only a river separated the Province from the United States, attempts at desertion were frequent, and eventually a strong picket was posted at our end of the bridge, with orders to let none but officers cross on any pretext whatever. There was no need to guard any other point, the great width of the river and its swift current rendering a passage either by boat or by swimming an impossibility.

About ten o'clock one beautiful moonlight night in November, the sentry was walking briskly to and fro when the merry sound of tinkling bells, coming from the direction of the barracks, fell upon his ear. Soon a sledge made its appearance, gliding swiftly over the hard snow. The guard at once turned out, and formed up in line across the bridge.

"It's all right, Sergeant," said a voice from the sledge. The Sergeant instantly saluted the speaker, and the carriage sped on.

"Captain Badminton's out late to-night," said one of the men. "If it freezes any harder before he comes back, his rats-tails won't want any cosmetic to keep 'em straight," said another.

The Captain was noted for his mustaches, which were very large and carefully pointed. This evening they seemed bigger and fiercer than usual. He evidently felt the cold, for his fur cap had earflaps, and they were tied under his chin.

"He'll get his cold worse," remarked the Sergeant, as he sat with his men round the guard room fire. "He was so hoarse I didn't know his voice at first, but the moment I spotted his whiskers I had him set right enough."

So the Sergeant thought, but next morning when it was found that Captain Badminton's servant—Private Jonathan Muggins—had disappeared, and that the Captain's horse and sledge, together with sundry gold watches, trinkets, and valuables belonging to other officers, were also missing, the Sergeant made a silent vow never to allow a sledge to pass his guard in the moonlight again without making a close examination of its occupant.

Bermuda has always borne an unenviable reputation for the number of deserters that leave its shores for America. As the nearest land is 700 miles distant, there can be but one way of escape, and, knowing this, the authorities make a thorough search from stem to stern of every ship that leaves either Hamilton or St. George's, the two ports of the island. And yet the men get away in shoals. The favorite dodge is to wait for the incoming of a steamer, and to make friends with the sailors when they come ashore. The rest is easy. The night before the vessel starts, the deserter is taken on board, stripped of his clothes, rubbed all over with grease and lamp-black, every particle of his belongings thrown into one of the furnaces, and then, in rough canvas trousers, he is set to work shoveling coal in a dimly-lighted bunk. The next day his mother would not know him, and so safe does he feel himself to be, that instances are on record of his having held a candle to the lights the military police when they penetrated into the recesses where he was working.

A fastidious Corporal, delicate and refined, got away without going through this degrading ordeal. He was a "chum" of the master-tailor of his corps. The two took counsel together, and the result was that one Sunday morning the Corporal, disguised as a priest, took up his position on the quay at Hamilton when the New York steamer came in. He was clean-shaven, of course, and he wore blue-tinted spectacles. He joined the stream of passengers as they disembarked, and with a traveling bag in his hand and a cloak on his arm, accompanied them to the hotel. He engaged a bedroom, and went out a good deal every day to see the sights.

The following Thursday the steamer was advertised to return to America, and that morning the priest called for his bill, took his bag, and with slow and solemn step made his way to the pier, reading his breviary as he went. On reaching the gangway leading to the vessel, he found, as he expected, the Provost Sergeant of his regiment.

Putting his bag on the ground, "Sergeant," said he, "I have to go back to my hotel for a cloak that I have forgotten. Be good enough to mind my property till I return."

The priest was nearly an hour absent, for he seemed feeble and walked very slowly. On receiving his bag

he slipped half a crown into the Sergeant's hand. As the vessel glided out of the harbor, he was seen sitting on the deck, taking his last look at Bermuda, and was graciously pleased to return the respectful salute with which the Provost man bade him farewell.

One man, who deserted at Belfast, laid his plans very carefully. He was employed in the orderly room. On a Saturday afternoon he went to the Adjutant, and, on the plea that a fresh supply of postage stamps was required, obtained a sovereign to buy some. He went straight to the railway station, presented a railway warrant, first forging the signature, and in return received a ticket, which carried him to Birmingham free of charge. Thence he made his way at his own expense to Portsmouth.

The next day he tried to enlist in the Army Service Corps, but was told that he must produce a character from his late employer. Taking the train to Southampton, he purchased a pocket handkerchief at a draper's shop. He thus obtained an invoice with the usual printed heading, and on this, after erasing the pencilled particulars of his purchase, he gave himself, in a feigned hand, an excellent testimonial.

He had now no difficulty in enlisting, and he remained in his new regiment for some months. He was then apprehended by a detective, remanded to his original corps, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

The professional deserter, like the liar, needs a good memory. Otherwise, he is apt to forget the last name that he assumed. Thoughtful Orderly Sergeants, when calling the roll of the men, are mindful of his infirmity, and utter the timely warning: "Answer to your regimental names." Unfeeling military policemen, on the contrary, after a careful study of the "Police Gazette," will steal softly behind a man they suspect, and suddenly call out the name he bore in his last regiment. Nine times out of ten they catch him in this simple way. And then he finds, as thousands have found before him, that "desertion does not pay."—*"Tid-Bits."*

THE GREAT FOLLY OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

The Crimean war committed England to an Eastern policy the folly of which is now apparent. This policy was based upon two grave errors of judgment. One of these was that Turkey was capable of reform and civilization. The other was that the presence of Russia at

Constantinople would block the path between England and India. In 1853, indignant at Turkish outrages, Nicholas demanded that all Christians in Turkey should be put under his protection. When the Sultan refused, a Russian army seized Moldavia and Wallachia; whereupon a fleet of British battleships took station at the mouth of the Dardanelles. It was a little earlier in this same year that Nicholas had made a proposal to England which, if it had been accepted, would have settled the Eastern question then and there and put a very different face upon affairs of to-day. Uttering the memorable saying that Turkey is the "sick man of Europe" and diseased beyond all hope of healing, he proposed that in the interests of peace the inevitable dissolution should be brought about at once. He suggested that England take Egypt and Crete, while Turkey in Europe should be divided into independent states under his protection. The proposal was fair. It was to England's advantage, and it was wise statesmanship. But the British Government and people together had got their wits stubbornly set in one direction. The offer was refused; and from this refusal have flowed endless evils. Not yet has Western Europe fully realized how costly the Crimean blunder may prove to be.—*Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts in the "Illustrated American."*

HARDSHIPS OF THE NAVY OFFICER.

Paul Carey, in the New York "Sun" describes some of the hardships of our Navy officers in the matter of pay and allowances. He says:

"The pay of a Lieutenant who has been twenty years in the grade and more than thirty years in the service is \$2,600 a year. These officers are generally married. The Lieutenant probably has a wife and two or more children between the ages of 10 and 20 years. If he allows one-half of his pay to their use, their allowance will be \$1,300 a year, and family men know how far that amount goes toward the support of a gentleman's family and the education of his children. He will probably allow two-thirds of his pay. Then his uniforms must be complete and in excellent condition, for he will have to be in evidence socially and officially. He cannot escape. If he did not do his share he would be promptly detailed by the commanding officer. Special full dress, social full dress, full dress, dress, undress, cocked hats, epaulettes, all are required by naval regulations, and are all enormously expensive; besides which he must have the same citizen's clothes that are worn by a civilian, for he never wears his uniform when on shore unless at official functions. Then, too, he must possess an unusual amount of underclothing, as no washing is done on shipboard, and he is often for long periods without the opportunity of sending soiled linen ashore. He is assessed for mess outfit as soon as he reports on board, for Uncle Sam furnishes nothing but tables and chairs. Of late the Government has been providing mess furniture, but the charge for breakage and loss in other ways is so great that many messes prefer to purchase their own, carefully returning at the end of the cruise that which was allowed to them in the original packages. Napkins, table and stateroom linen, which are always furnished to officers of the merchant marine, are not allowed to the naval officer. A steward and a certain number of servants are in the ship's complement, and must be taken on board; yet there is hardly a mess in the service that does not pay the steward and mess attendants extra money above that allowed by the Government, the pay being too small to secure good servants. The steward does the purchasing and the officers select from their number a caterer, who assesses each officer for his share of the mess expenses during the month. The Lieutenant joining the Brooklyn probably paid \$75 down for mess outfit and the expenses of the first month. Another terror to the poor Lieutenant will be the wine supply. A wine mess for entertaining will be immediately formed, and a stock of beer, wine, champagne, and cigars will be laid in. No hard liquors, such as brandies, whiskies, etc., are allowed on board. Each officer pays for his share of the stock, and during the cruise each month his bill is received for his share of mess entertaining. Will one-third of his pay, \$870, see him through all this? It is very little, and yet it is all that he can take from his salary without terribly cramping his wife and children at home. Thus he finds himself after thirty-three years in the Navy with an actual salary of less than \$900 a year, with absolute requirements laid down by naval law that leave him for his own comfort and pleasure not as much by a long shot as the young dry goods clerk has."

"Promoted to be Lieutenant Commander, and with his pay raised \$16 a month, he may be ordered to command the *Dolphin*, *Petrel*, *Thetis*, or one of the small ships. He finds that his \$16 a month will hardly permit him to run a whole mess alone, as now he is obliged to do. He has a steward, cook, and boy. He must have them all. They are in the complement of the ship, on the department's station bill a part of her fighting force, but detailed as his servants. His mess expenses are not divided with others now. The same is true of his wine. When he arrives in a foreign port and makes his official visits on the Governor and other civil officials, on foreign Admirals and Captains, he knows as their servants bring in the wine on a salver that his time is coming and that he must stand it alone. He is proud to command his little ship, but he is poorer now than he ever was before. And so it goes. With each promotion more is expected. Foreign nations see the necessity of this official entertaining, and, like ourselves, lay down strict rules about it in their respective blue books; but they provide a way by which it can be done. The different messes have different allowances of table money, according to rank and numbers. This expenditure is carefully noted, and if the money is not all expended in legitimate official entertaining the balance must be turned in. The table money of an English Admiral is exactly equal to the highest sea pay of our Admiral. Besides that, the English Admiral has many other allowances, such as a fine Admiralty house, which enables him to represent the great Empire of England as it should be represented, while our Admiral, with a yearly stipend of \$1,500 a year less than his Army brother of corresponding rank—the Major General—is trying to keep pace with foreign Admirals and high officials on shore, with his pay divided between himself and his family and his tremendous expenses abroad. He, too, is poor indeed for his position, and unless he has something outside is glad when the day of retirement comes and he can settle in some quiet place and recuperate financially from his last most expensive duty in active service, that of Admiral of a fleet. And it should be remembered that this is one who has reached the highest pinnacle of his profession! Would it be called success in any other walk of life?"

"In active life, when the Admiral has duty on shore, his pay is cut down \$1,000, being \$2,500 less than the corresponding rank in the Army—that of Major General. But the Major General has a very liberal allowance for quarters also."

HARVEY NICKEL PLATE TRIALS.

From the London "Engineer" we have succeeded in obtaining the following authentic details of the remarkably successful trial of the Vickers' plate tested on board the *Nettle* at Portsmouth on the 19th of March last. The dimensions of the plate were 8 ft. by 6 ft. by 6 in. It contained, among other elements, 4 per cent. of nickel. There was originally a hair line about the center of the plate. The mounting and backing were as usual; the thickness at the top and bottom was 4 ft. 10 in., and at the center 5 ft. 10 in. The plate was secured by eight bolts.

The attack was made entirely with 6-inch Holtzer armor-piercing steel projectiles, fired with a charge of 48 pounds of E X E powder, which gave a muzzle velocity of about 1,900 foot-seconds. The striking velocity was practically the same, the plate being fixed at only a few feet along the deck.

The first shot was delivered near the right-hand bottom corner. The projectile broke up, leaving the point embedded, and apparently fused into the plate. When the point was jarred out by the sixth shot, the depth of indent was found to be 2 1/4 inches. There was slight scaling around the point of impact. At the back was a bulge 1 1/4 in. high, and 12 in. by 12 in. in area, with one crack. There may be noticed on the face certain white radiating splashes, especially to the left hand, that is, toward the center line of the plate. These always seem to indicate complete disintegration of the shot. In former days they furnished evidence that the attacking projectile had been of chilled iron; but latterly, since the faces of plates have been specially hardened, steel projectiles sometimes break up in such a way as to exhibit these splashes.

The second round was delivered near the left-hand bottom corner. The result closely resembled that of the first round. Apparently, judging from the front, a larger part of the shot's point was embedded. There is more scaling, but no splash. The shot, however, seems to have flattened more, the bulge at the back being only 3/4 inch in height, and having no crack in it.

MAJOR GENERAL MILES ABROAD.

Mr. J. B. Henderson, Jr., who is one of the party with Major General Miles in Europe, has written some interesting letters home, extracts from which are as follows: "Through the kindness of Minister Terrell our party was invited to witness the passage of the Sultan to his mosque. General Miles and Captain Maus blossomed out in regiments, looking very fine. At the presentation afterwards, the Sultan received us most cordially, coming forward and shaking hands with each of us, and saying that he felt much pleased that we had honored him with a visit. Of course, his conversation was directed to Gen. Miles, in whom he seemed to take great interest, and whom he was evidently pleased to see. He asked many questions concerning the American Army, and as to the kind of rifles and ordnance used. We were conducted into the presence of the old hero of Plevna, the commanding General of the Army, Osman Pasha. He greeted us warmly, shaking hands with all. The two Major Generals had a sort of love feast."

"As the greatest General of the day," said General Miles, "you naming in my country is known to all."

"I am undeserving, I fear, of this great distinction," was Osman's modest reply.

"Your defense of Plevna is the greatest military achievement of recent years," insisted General Miles.

"It was a hard siege," said Osman. "What do you think of our Army?"

"So far I have seen but little of them, but they are splendid men and admirably trained. I hope to see more of them in Greece."

"Oh," said Osman, "there you will see them. The secret of success in war is persistence. If you lose one fight you may win the next. Never stop. Wear out the enemy. Only persist."

"That," remarked General Miles, "was the distinguishing feature of our General Grant."

"I regret not having met General Grant."

"You remind me much of him in looks," said General Miles.

"Then Osman questioned General Miles about his own service."

A letter of May 30 from Lamia, Greece, says: "General Nelson A. Miles, with his aide-de-camp, Capt. Marion

P. Mans, arrived here night before last from Athens. The party came up the Greek coast so sadly equipped that the General said he would rather sleep on the ground in his blanket than on such a hulk another night. On May 29, the General, accompanied by his aide and Captain J. H. Dorst, military attaché to the Embassy at Vienna and temporary attaché at Athens, rode out to Emir Bey to make an official call upon the Crown Prince and inspect the Army. The three U. S. officers wore their fatigue uniforms. The General was "booted and spurred," and wore a black campaign hat. Prince Constantine received them very cordially, and the party entered his humble headquarters, where luncheon was served. Afterwards Prince Nicholas, who is a Captain of artillery, escorted them to the rear of the camp, where 5,000 raw reserves were drawn up in the Greek phalanx. The officers and the Prince walked up and down the columns in inspection, reviewing the troops. The men all looked rugged and were well clothed. General Miles next inspected a part of the northern line of defense, near the winding pass of Alamania, stopping at the camp of the English legion and then going back to Prince Constantine's headquarters. Later in the day the party rode to the west of Lamia, where Colonel Christos N. Soliotis is in command of the brigade forming the advance guard, the Colonel having the duties of a General. He escorted the American visitors to the edge of the neutral zone, from which General Miles had a good view of the Turkish tents on the summit of a low mountain a little distance beyond. Today General Miles took his party out to the west of Lamia again to the Pass of Thermopylae. He was much interested in the place, saying: "In order to get to Athens the Turks must march through here or over the Pass of Alamania. Acting on the defense, the Greeks ought to be able to stop the Turkish armies in such a place as this." The Greek Government sent its troopship Anatola to Santa Marina for General Miles, and he returned to Athens.

THE LAST INDIAN TROOP.

A letter from Fort Sill to the Kansas City "Times" of L Troop, of the 7th Cavalry, disbanded at Fort Sill, May 31:

This last Indian troop was at first comprised of Kiowas and Comanches. As these dropped out they were replaced by Apaches of Geronimo's band, confined as prisoners of war upon the Fort Sill reservation. Capt. H. L. Scott was Captain of L Troop, and as it is he who has so ably governed and taken care of the Apache prisoners ever since they were moved to Fort Sill it was fitting and natural that eventually his troop should be composed of these men, by whom he is liked and over whom he has more control than any other living white man. 1st Lieut. F. H. Beach and 2d Lieut. Allyn Capron were his subalterns, both well fitted for the work, especially the latter, as he accompanied the Apache prisoner on their long journey from Mount Vernon Barracks in Alabama to Fort Sill three years ago and has since been notably successful in inducing the Indians to become interested in industrial pursuits.

The 7th was General Custer's old regiment, but none of the Indians against whom he fought in the campaign of 1876 was in L Troop. The members of this troop were at first in the infantry and became famous for their skill in the manual of arms. They were afterward mounted but did not remain mounted long enough to acquire much experience in cavalry evolutions. It soon became apparent that they were to be sent back to the reservation, so they were dismounted and allowed practically to pursue their own sweet will until the date of their final discharge should arrive.

The Geronimo Apaches, of which the troop was largely composed, occupy a peculiar position in the eye of the law. Geronimo and his people are prisoners of war and are accounted for by the men in charge twice a day. Those who enlisted as soldiers were not relieved from this sentence and the curious condition exists in the fact that immediately upon receiving their honorable discharge from the regular army of the United States these men became once more prisoners of war and must report twice a day to be accounted for.

The money these Apache soldiers have been receiving has gone into the tribe, for nearly all of them have families in Geronimo's camp. This money has been practically the sole source of cash supply the Apaches have had, and as they have no other way of getting money, its stoppage is going to work considerable hardship. The Apaches receive rations and clothing allowance as prisoners, but no money, and the government allowance does not include, by any means, everything needed to clothe and sustain a family of children.

L Troop had three white Sergeants—E. Stecker, Thomas Clancy and Martin Grab—who have become quite familiar with the handling of their copper-colored troops. Six Indian Sergeants were carried on the rolls—Tisnash, Toclamy, Kaahteney, Cachu and Naiche. The Corporals were Mangus, Chato, Perico and Noche. The irony of fate is well illustrated in this list, as Corp. Noche was one of the most useful scouts in the service of the white soldiers in the Apache campaigns and Naiche was Geronimo's war chief and a brave and desperate fighter.

L Troop has been dismounted for some time, and when they were disbanded they were afoot except for the ones some of them owned individually. They are not as fine a looking body of men as were the Comanche soldiers, but they impress the beholder with their lithe and wiry frames, their strong faces and keen, all-observing eyes. Well armed and well officered, they would constitute a dangerous and effective guerilla organization as there is in the world. They will not be retained in any police capacity by the government. A force of thirteen scouts will be enlisted and organized at Fort Sill. It is intended, however, to make these scouts representative of the best elements on the entire reservation, so a head man will be taken from each of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache villages. Employment will be given, therefore, to only one or two of the discharged soldiers. Some of them were enlisted at the Carlisle school and a Chipewa, an Oneida and a Crow were on the muster rolls. These men speak good English, are intelligent above the average and will return to their own people, where each has an allotment of fine farming land.

Thus ends another costly experiment with the Indian. No Indian troop or company has ever done any service which could not have been better performed by the reservation police. In fact, there is an incident on record at one of the Western posts where the Indian regulars refused when called upon to assist the police. Some of the Army officers seem to believe that had the Indians been forced to do post duty, the same as the white soldiers, all would have been well, but those closest to this now defunct feature of the American Army say that experience has shown it to be an utter failure, except to keep a certain number of bad Indians out of mischief at enormous and unwarranted expense. The skeleton organization of two companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry will continue as before until some emergency requires an increase in the number of soldiers in our standing Army or the government decides to try soldier-mak-

ing out of some other material than intelligent, active and full-fledged American citizens.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL TROOPS.

The colonial troops of Great Britain have not been behind hand in sending representations to attend the Queen's Jubilee, and one of the first delegations to arrive were 43 men from the mounted rifles from far away New South Wales. They arrived at London from Sydney after a 60 days' voyage, and practically paid their own expenses. The "Daily Telegraph" of London, speaking of the force, among other things, says: "Brought into existence ten years since, the Mounted Rifles are now nearly five hundred strong. With headquarters at Sydney, the men are distributed all over the colony. The majority are Australian born, many of them being farmers' sons, and not a few ordinary workingmen. Tall and somewhat lean, they are typical Australians, and their striking uniform adds to their smart appearance. Their headgear is a khaki wide-awake hat, adorned with a plume of cock's feathers and scarlet and blue puggaree, and turned up on the left side, the better to show off the New South Wales coat-of-arms. The tunic is of the same color, and across the breast a leather bandolier is worn for cartridges. Riding breeches and black marching boots and gaiters complete the kit of the non-commissioned officers and privates, the commissioned officers wearing brown instead of black top-boots."

Col. Lasseter, in command of the contingent, speaking of his men said: "I command men who are probably as well disciplined as any in the British Army, and they can ride and shoot to perfection. Their selection is a result of a keen competition at home. We bring our own horses, which are bay and brown thoroughbreds, and lighter than the mounts in England. Our expedition is to cost £5,000, of which £4,500 has been subscribed by the regiment itself and £500 given by our Government. The men have sacrificed their employments for the magnificent wage of 1s. 9d. per day, so that there is to be no feather-bed business with them. They are a good average lot. The tallest man is 6 feet 3½ inches high, and the next, who is one inch shorter, is a splendidly-developed fellow, measuring 42 inches round the chest. All are as hard as nails, and carry not an ounce of superfluous flesh; and I am confident that they will give a good account of themselves, no matter what difficulties they encounter."

THE VOICES OF BULLETS.

(War Correspondent of the London Chronicle.)

From 11:30 onward for two hours the Turks did their very best. Their fire was incessant, like the "independent firing" which is so comforting a business just before the enjoyable charge on a big Aldershot field day. We kept a constant watch, and fired when possible, but as we were against the skyline, the enemy had a much better sight of us than we had of them. However, from behind our little wall we could laugh and say "Kale oral" ("Good morning to you") as the bullets howled past.

By the way, the voice of a bullet varies. There is the thin high whistle, to which no one pays any attention after the first half hour. There is the prolonged moan, "the cry of a lost spirit," as a novelist might say. There is the wolfish howl, which for some reason always seems to be taking one on the flank instead of fairly in front; and last of all there is the low, ill-tempered buzz, as though the nasty thing had got out of bed the wrong side, as children say. It is far the most terrifying, especially if it suddenly stops as the bullet strikes something close at hand. It was to those bullets only that we politely wished "Good morning."

QUEEN VICTORIA PUNISHES LESE MAJESTE.

(From the London Figaro.)

"I was being shown over the royal yacht at Portsmouth by an Admiral, and he explained the various points of interest. At last we came to the Queen's cabin. "Here," said he, "is where the Queen found a middy trying on her bonnet at the looking-glass, and she gave him a box on the ears, which resounded right away to the quarter deck." "Well," I said, "that was better than ruining his career for a boyish prank." "Oh!" he replied, "he didn't get off with a smack. He was sent home next day, and his people were given a hint to take his name off the books at once. It was a pity, for he was a jolly little fellow and didn't mean any harm."

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following list of patents granted since May 18 are reported especially for the "Army and Navy Journal" by Messrs. Glascow & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., of whom printed copies may be had at 15 cents each:

Edwin J. Jarreh, New York, N. Y.—Caisson, 582,744. Martin Bye, Worcester, Mass.—Gun frame for drop-down firearms, 582,776.

John W. Cope, Prairie City, Ill.—Projectile, 582,982.

Elias M. Johnson, New York, N. Y.—Armored vessel, 582,648.

Frank J. Kirby, Detroit, Mich.—Steering gear for ships, 582,931.

Moses H. Davidson, Louisville, Ky.—Boat' propulsion, 582,811.

Edwin D. Bangs, Milwaukee, Wis.—Marine engine governor, 582,715.

Jacob Danz, St. Paul, Minn.—Hunting boat, 583,053.

Louis Gathman, Chicago, Ill.—Safety fuse for high explosive shells, 583,042.

Charles Harold, New York, N. Y.—Spring gun, 583,175.

George Curry, Texas Creek, Col.—Automatic feathering float for paddle wheels, 583,171.

G. W. Dennis, Chicago, Ill., detonator, 583,984. H. Carr, San Francisco, Cal.—recoil operated firearm, 584,153.

Lewis L. Hepburn, New Haven, Conn.—magazine gun, 584,177. Will W. Beach, Los Angeles, Cal.—ship attachment, 584,088. Warren H. McCurdy, Boston, Mass.—speed indicator for ships, 584,095.

P. McMillan, Pierce City, Mo.—armor plate for vessels, 583,690.

A. J. Carson, Kalamazoo, Mich.—buoy for locating sunken vessels, 583,436.

Herbert Kolb, Bonn, Germany—making smokeless powder, 583,489.

John W. M. Moore, Moss, Tenn.—propeller for boats, 583,762.

Trade Marks.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.—Cartridge and cartridge shells for small arms, 30,074.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note.—The date coming after the headquarters post of each regiment, shows the establishment thereof at the said headquarters. Where the companies of a regiment are at more than one station, there may, of course, have been some interchanges between the companies.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqr. F and Ft. Riley, Kan. (since October, 1895); B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqr. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M. (since June, 1890); B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo. (since September, 1894); C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A and G, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. (May, 1890); E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and I, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; K, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; D and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (since June, 1893); C and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. Du-Chesne, Neb.; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqr. C, D, F, G, H and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. (since April, 1892); A, B, E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. C and M, St. Francis Barracks (since October, 1896); A and B, Key West Barracks, Fla.; F and I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D and G, Jackson Barracks; E, Ft. Washington Barracks, D. C.; K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. B, D, F and G, Ft. Adams (since May, 1889); C and M, Ft. Warren, Mass.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; H, Ft. Trumbell, Conn.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and L, Ft. Schuyler; A, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. D, H and I, Angel Island (since October, 1896); C, Ft. F. G and K, Presidio of S. F., Cal.; A and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. A, G, I and M, Washington Barracks, D. C. (since May, 1893); C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and F, Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqr. A, D, Ft. Hamilton (since October, 1896); B, C and M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y. H. E, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H. G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqr. A, E, F and G, Presidio of S. F., on Pacific Coast, Cal. (since July, 1886); B, C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqr. A, E, F and H, Ft. Keogh, Mont. (since July, 1896); B and C, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Ft. Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (since May, 1888).

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (since October, 1896).

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (since September, 1894).

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky. (since August, 1890).

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo. (since September, 1889).

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. (since October, 1894).

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y. (since October, 1891).

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T. (since October, 1894); C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. B and C, Whipple Bks. (since October, 1891); E and G, Little Rock, Ark.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. (since October, 1894).

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y. (since October, 1894); A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. (since July, 1884).

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. A, D, E and G, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico (since October, 1896); B and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho (since October, 1896); A, Boise Bks., Idaho; B and E, Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Columbus Bks., O. (since October, 1894).

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. D and F, Ft. Bliss, Tex. (since October, 1890); A, B, C, E and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne, Mich. (since May, 1890); A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. (since October, 1894).

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. (since October, 1894).

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment at Ft. Crook, Neb. (since July, 1896).

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqr. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex. (since May, 1890); G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah (since October, 1896).

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqr. B, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont. (since June, 1888); A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

* Indian troop. † Light batteries.

A titled lady, moving in the best British society, handsome, as well as rich, was on the eve of marrying the son of a nobleman, when a miscarried letter of his revealed the sordid fact that he merely wanted her for her money. That wedding was "off." Shortly afterwards, to the consternation of her friends, the lady happened to see the matrimonial advertisement of a corporal in the marines, who stated himself to be poor, but brave and honest, and she sat down and answered it. The lady bought his discharge and wedded him there and then.

THE STATE TROOPS.

LEGISLATION NEW YORK GUARD.

Governor Black of New York was very sparing of his signature to armory appropriations this year, and the consequence is that those he signed aggregated far less than those he did not sign. It was neck and neck between Buffalo and Brooklyn, for several weeks as to which should have the big appropriation; but Buffalo finally won it. The appropriation was for the 74th Regiment armory, \$75,000 this year and \$150,000 each in 1898 and 1899. Other armory appropriations were: \$60,000 to replace burned armory in Schenectady; \$7,000 for alterations in Geneva; \$6,000 for completion in Binghamton; \$5,000 for repairs in Catskill. The city of Brooklyn was allowed to transfer the 32d Regiment armory to the board of education. The Governor refused to approve an item of \$2,000 to charter a vessel for the naval militia. It is said that he would have signed if it had reached him, the bill creating the "American Guard" as a military body, the object being to provide and encourage military instruction in the public schools; also that, if he had been given a chance, he would have approved the appropriation of \$50,000 for a State military school in Plattsburgh.

The Military Code was amended as to the composition of a battalion, company, troop, and battery organization; duties of inspector general, and allowances for headquarters and for military organizations. Section 162 of the Code so that no local authority can order a company enlisted at any college or university to do duty outside of the county in which such college or university is located.

An appropriation of \$25,000 for additional land at Creedmoor failed to pass; also an appropriation of \$25,000 for the use of Fire Island as a State encampment.

A bill became a law allowing the Adjutant General to take proofs of the injuries sustained by James Hall, while serving as a member of the National Guard at Buffalo Creek, in 1877, and to grant him a pension if the facts warranted such pension. The Governor signed a charter for the Sailors' Rest, of New York.

RIFLE SHOOTING, NEW YORK

General Inspector of Rifle Practice Kirby of New York as outlined in the "Army and Navy Journal" of last week has decided upon several changes in connection with rifle shooting at Creedmoor and other ranges. The State match is to be shot for at Creedmoor on Thursday, Sept. 16, by teams of 12 men from regiments or battalions of infantry or squadron of cavalry and teams of six men from separate companies or troops of cavalry—the six men teams to multiply their scores by two. This also applies to the teams of six competing in 2d, 3d and 4th Brigade matches. The matches for the 1st and 2d Brigade trophies will be shot at Creedmoor Thursday, Sept. 16, the 3d Brigade match at Bath-on-the-Hudson, Saturday, Sept. 4, and the 4th Brigade match at Tonawanda on Friday, Sept. 3. The usual prizes will be offered in both the State and brigade matches, the distances and number of shots being the same as heretofore.

The Governor's Match, open to the individual members of the guard, will be shot for at Creedmoor on Friday, Sept. 17, and the Adjutant General's Match, open to teams of three men each, at Creedmoor Wednesday, Sept. 15, under the usual conditions.

There will be special practice at Creedmoor on Aug. 24, 25 and 26 for members of the National Guard desiring to compete for a place on the team to represent New York in the Interstate and Hilton Trophy Matches at Sea Girt during the week commencing Aug. 30. Not more than six members of any one organization will be permitted to compete in this practice. The supplementary practice days at Creedmoor for marksmen and sharpshooters are Aug. 7, 14 and 28, Sept. 6, 18 and 25, and Oct. 9 and 16, and for the marksmen and expert class, Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and Oct. 2, 23 and 30.

1st BATTERY, NEW YORK, CAPT. L. WENDEL.

The 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, marched to Van Cortlandt Park on June 9 and pitched camp for annual inspection and muster, which was held the following day. The battery men had the disadvantage of rainy weather and muddy roads on the march up, but Capt. Wendel's men were equal to the emergency, as usual, and by dint of hard work, the guns, harness, clothing, accoutrements, etc., were gotten into the best possible shape, reflecting the greatest credit upon all concerned. The review and drill was finely rendered, the preservation of distances and intervals being most accurate. The result of the muster showed 90 members present and 4 absent. Last year there were 79 members present and 4 absent.

22nd NEW YORK—COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The board of officers of the 22d Regiment have adopted the new distinctive uniform submitted by the uniform committee, consisting of a red coat with blue trimmings and dark blue trousers heretofore described. Action on the headdress will be taken later, as the sample submitted is not altogether satisfactory. 2d Lieut. A. W. Rider, of Co. A, has been unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant. Maj. Demarest, commanding the 1st Battalion, directs it to report in citizen's dress at the armory on the evening of June 21 for instruction in military courtesy and other duties. Pvt. Greville, of Co. G, has been promoted Quartermaster Sergeant. It is understood the board of officers will shortly take steps to procure a field ambulance. The members of the regiment are very much interested in the new uniform, which will be the most conspicuous, as well as one of the handsomest, in the National Guard.

69th NEW YORK—COL. G. M. SMITH.

The 69th Regiment, Col. Smith, paraded in its armory for review by Mayor Strong on the evening of June 11. The regiment formed promptly with full ranks, parading eight companies of sixteen files, which was about all the floor could accommodate. The regiment was divided into two battalions, the first being commanded by Maj. Lynch and the second by Maj. Spellman. The first event was evening parade taken by Lieut. Col. Duffy. The ceremony was a creditable one. The bandmaster, however, omitted to play the "Star-Spangled Banner" after retreat in accordance with the regulations until he was ordered to do so by the Lieutenant Colonel. The review by the Mayor, with Col. Smith in command, was in line of masses, the men being very steady in the ranks and the regiment making a handsome appearance. The passage in review was very good, with the exception of Co. D, which went by quite ragged. The manual during the evening was very good.

VERMONT.

Q. M. Gen. W. H. Gilmore and Capt. H. E. Tutherly, U. S. A., and A. I. Gun, Governor Grout's staff, are making a tour of inspection among the several companies of the 1st Infantry. So far they have found the several commands in better condition than a year ago. The present inspections will vary somewhat from that of previous years, in that only one-half day will be used to each company, but in the fall will take place the annual competition for the centennial trophy, each company shooting at their home range. Much interest is being felt in this competition, as every effort is being used to bring the men up to a greater efficiency than ever before, and the silver cup which has been held for the last five years by Co. I (Brattleboro) will no doubt be won by a much larger score than ever before.

Lieut. Frank C. Platts, 1st Light Battery, V. N. G., has tendered his resignation to Governor Grout, and it has been accepted. In his retirement the command loses one of its best officers, bright, talented and a thorough tactician. Maj. H. D. Fillmore, 1st Inf., presided over an election in Co. K (Bennington) and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Burnham was elected Captain, vice Capt. O. W. Davis, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

Maj. Gen. Plume, of New Jersey, announces that the troops comprised in the 2d Brigade will be sent to Sea Girt for rifle practice in the manner following: From August 2 to 6, inclusive, the 3d Regiment and the 2d Troop; from August 9 to 13, inclusive, to the 6th Regiment; from August 16 to 20, inclusive, to the 7th Regiment and Gatling Gun Co. B. Such rifle practice only will be had during the encampment of the 1st Brigade as may be arranged for between the Inspector General of Rifle Practice and the Commandant of the brigade; and during the periods from Aug. 23 to 27, inclusive, and from Sept. 6 to 11, inclusive, the range will be open for such of the 1st Brigade as desire to qualify, the State furnishing the ammunition. On the following dates, namely, July 5 to 10, inclusive, 17, 24, 31, and Aug. 7, 14, 21 and 29, all officers and men who visit the range at their own expense will be permitted to shoot in the classes in which they belong. Transportation will be issued by the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, so as to give each officer and man of the 2d Brigade one free transportation only, and from Sea Girt.

Upon the application of Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspr. Gen. of Rifle Practice, of New Jersey, the following officers and enlisted men are detailed for duty as assistants at the Camp of Instruction in rifle practice, at Sea Girt, N. J., during the present season: Maj. Daniel A. Currie, 2d Regt.; Capt. Charles H. Springsted, Inspr. of Rifle Practice, 4th Regt.; Capt. Charles A. Reid, Inspr. of Rifle Practice, 7th Regt.; Capt. De Laney G. Walker, Judge Advocate, 6th Regt.; Capt. Alvin H. Graff, Co. L, 4th Regt.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Gun Detachment, 2d Regt.; Pvt. Theodore E. Beck, 1st Troop. Upon the request of Brig. Gen. John D. McGill, Surg. Gen., the following officer is detailed for duty as stated above: Lieut. Col. Franklin Gaunt, Surg., 2d Brigade Staff.

GEORGIA.

The 5th Regiment of Georgia, Col. J. S. Candler, will join the forces that go to Nashville on June 24th to celebrate Georgia day. They will go as an escort to Governor Atkinson and in answer to a special invitation from him and from the lady commissioners of the exposition. There are nine companies in Atlanta, including the machine gun battery, the signal corps and the band. Outside of Atlanta there are five companies in the 5th Regiment and they are as follows: Barnesville Blues, Griffin Rifles, LaGrange Light Guards, Newman Guards and Marietta Rifles. The 5th Regiment is one of the best equipped and best drilled regiments in the State service. The special train which is to carry the 5th Regiment to Nashville will leave Atlanta at 8 o'clock on the night of June 23d and will arrive there the next day. On the return trip it will leave Nashville Saturday night, June 26, arriving in Atlanta the next morning. This will give the guardsmen three days in which to enjoy the great Tennessee Centennial Exposition. Besides the companies of the 5th Regiment it is probable that the Macon companies of the 2d Regiment will attend the Georgia day celebration and go to Nashville along with the 5th Regiment. It is also very probable that Capt. Patton's company, at Rome, will also accompany the 5th Regiment.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adj. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that brigade encampments will be held this season as follows:

1st Brigade at Neshaminy, Bucks County, July 10 to 17 inclusive; 2d Brigade at Conneaut Lake, Crawford County, July 17 to 24, inclusive, and 3d Brigade at Mount Gretna, Lebanon County, July 10 to 17, inclusive.

The 1st Brigade will parade in Philadelphia on July 4th as usual. Gen. Stewart in his annual report, in referring to alleged frauds in qualifying marksmen, says, among other things: "Rifle practice in the National Guard of Pennsylvania has been for years a constant source of unfavorable comment. Regulations were made annually and fully published governing this department and providing for the qualification as marksmen of the officers and men of the National Guard. Scores were returned that excited remark on account of the remarkable proficiency necessary to attain them, and these scores were oftentimes returned by those not in any way recognized as superior marksmen, while others recognized and known as superior shots were unable to reach them, and thus was merit placed at a disadvantage, and the decoration for marksmanship robbed of its honor and significance. That some of the scores returned were improperly made, and intentionally so, there can be no doubt, but some, and perhaps the greater portion, were the result of ignorance of the regulations governing rifle practice. It is believed that the returns for the past year are more nearly correct than ever before, yet some companies evidenced a proficiency that would seem to be impossible, and a rigid investigation of these scores will be made."

It was reported a short time since that while the 14th Regiment of Pennsylvania was en route to and from Philadelphia, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the officers were unable to control the enlisted men at Rockwood, Ohio, Pyle and other places where the train stopped. Instead of staying on the cars as ordered, they, it was alleged, committed depredations, such as stealing all the edibles in station lunch rooms, etc. While the train was in motion it was stopped several times by soldiers pulling the automatic bell cord. Col. W. J. Glenn denies the stories and says that, instead of rioting, the members of his command were complimented for their

good behavior. The B. & O. officials have also denied the story.

The 18th Regiment of Pennsylvania will go to camp at Conneaut Lake on July 15.

The Sheridan troop, of Tyrone, Pa., is to be equipped with new matched horses, which will make them one of the best mounted National Guard organizations in the United States. The horses, it is said, will cost \$5,000. The troop expects to ride to the encampment at Conneaut Lake.

Lieut. Charles C. Huff, of Co. B, 14th Regiment, of Pennsylvania, has received permission from Col. Glenn to organize a regimental bicycle corps, and has so far enrolled some sixty members. The State will be asked to furnish the bicycles. The men will wear the regulation National Guard uniform, with the campaign hat, blue blouse or shirt, as the weather may require, blue trousers and tan leggings. Every alternate man will be armed with a Winchester rifle, and will carry 20 rounds of ammunition. The men who will not have rifles will carry revolvers. The rifles will be strapped to the wheels, to lessen the probability of accidents in case the rider should fall. The knapsacks and haversacks will also be strapped to the wheels, so that the wheelmen will not be encumbered by them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Brigade of Massachusetts Militia, under command of Gen. B. F. Bridges, encamped at Framingham from June 8 to 12, inclusive. The weather unfortunately most of the time was cold and rainy, preventing a great deal of the usual military work. Co. C, of the 2d Regiment, marched from Worcester to the camp. The practice march proved a pleasant experience as well as a useful one. Among other things it was demonstrated that the cooking outfit supplied by the State was practically worthless. The following comprised the staff of the Brigade Commander:

Asst. Adj't. Gen. Bowdoin S. Parker, Medical Director David Clark, Asst. Inspr. Gen. Frank H. Briggs, Brigade Q. M. Gen. Charles S. Hayden, Engr. William S. Pepperell, Judge Adv. Henry S. Dewey, Provost Marshal John P. Wiley, Aide-de-Camp George H. Chase, Asst. Inspr. Gen. Rifle Practice Thomas F. Cordia, Signal Officer Lieut. George E. Lovett, Ambulance Officer Capt. Miles Standish, Col. Jacob Kline, 24th U. S. Inf., was present in camp, representing the War Department.

There were all told on the opening day of camp 1,765 officers and men on duty. Divided as follows: Brigadier General and staff, 17; Signal Corps, Lieut. Lovett, 20; Ambulance Corps, Capt. Standish, 17; Troop F, Capt. Shaw, 104; 1st Battalion of Light Artillery, Maj. Duchesney, 194; 2d Infantry, Col. Clark, 720; 6th Infantry, Col. Parsons, 693. The military discipline during the week in camp was excellent, but there was a reported disturbance by some men in a nearby town while out on passes, with the result that several were locked up and fined. Every advantage was taken to drill when the weather would permit. On June 9, Maj. Duchesney and staff entertained Brig. Gen. Bridges at dinner, which proved a memorable one. The commanding officers of all the organizations in camp were present, and all paid tribute to Gen. Bridges for his administration as commander of the brigade, and regret was expressed that he was to leave the service. On June 10 the camp was cast into gloom by the mysterious death in his tent of Pvt. C. Bolster, of Co. F, 2d Infantry. When last seen alive he appeared in good health and did not complain of sickness, and the cause of his death was a mystery. On June 11 Gov. Wolcott and staff arrived in camp, being received with the customary honors, and in the afternoon reviewed the brigade, which made a highly creditable appearance. Camp was broken on June 12. Despite the rain, which kept the men under cover for so large a part of the time, the best of discipline prevailed. After taps the camp was quiet, and calls for duty were promptly responded to.

Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces under date of June 4, 1897, the insignia adopted for undress coat of all commissioned officers of Heavy Artillery, M. V. M., viz.: Two gold embroidered cannon, crossed, with the numerical designation of the regiment, at the intersection of the crossed cannon, in silver embroidery on black ground encircled by gold embroidery, to be placed on each side of the collar about one and five-eighths inches from the edge and midway of its height. The regimental color for artillery regiments, M. V. M., will be of white silk, five feet fly, four feet six inches deep on the pike, and bearing on one side the State arms and motto and on the reverse the pine-tree shield, with the number and the name of the regiment in the scroll, without fringe, and to have cord and tassels of red and yellow intermixed; the pike to be nine feet long, not including spear head and ferrule.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The brigade of Massachusetts Naval Militia will go on board the Minnesota on Saturday night, July 16, and the tour will begin Monday, July 12. The ship will probably be taken to President's roads, where it was moored last year.

The officers of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York met on the New Hampshire, June 15, and unanimously elected ex-Lieut. William Butler Duncan Commander in place of Miller, resigned. Lieut. Comdr. George E. Kent was tendered a complimentary nomination. He announced some time ago he would not be a candidate. Comdr.-elect Duncan is not only a very popular officer and gentleman, but a practical seaman, and, in fact, is known to be one of the best amateur yachtsmen in the country, and in an emergency can do more thinking coupled with action, in ten seconds than the average man could do in ten hours—this is what practical sailors assert. Mr. Duncan, who was owner of the famous cutter "Huron" and had charge of the amateur crews on both the Vigilant and Defender during the trials incidental to the international yacht race for the America's Cup, graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1882, and resigned May 15, 1884, to become associated with the late Comdr. Gorringe, U. S. N., in the American Shipbuilding Company. He married a daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer, and at present is interested in real estate. Mr. Duncan, while serving in the Navy on the Vandalia, under Capt. R. R. Wallace, received a very complimentary letter from that officer for ability displayed. The 1st Naval Battalion, by the election of Mr. Duncan, will now have the right of line of the Naval Brigade, which the muster in 'of the 2d Battalion now constitutes, and it was to insure this that Comdr. Miller resigned at so early a date.

The next step will be the election of a Brigade Commander, which will probably take place in about three weeks, and will, it is said beyond a doubt, result in the selection of ex-Comdr. Miller. The latter cannot be complimented too highly for the immense amount of time he has given, and the work he has accomplished on behalf of the Naval Militia. The 1st Battalion has received a valuable addition to its outfit in the shape of a steam launch from the Navy Yard.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The 2d Naval Battalion of New York, Comdr. William H. Stayton, was mustered into the State service Monday evening, June 14, at the Twenty-third Regiment armory, in the presence of a large number of people, who warmly greeted them. There were four divisions, numbering in all 155 men. Insp. Gen. Hoffman was mustering officer. There was a large attendance of officers from other organizations. Among those present were Lieut. John H. Gibbons, U. S. N.; Rear Adm. D. L. Braine, U. S. N., retired; Gen. James McLeer, Capt. H. L. Satterlee, Gen. McGrath, Comdr. Miller, and others. Capt. Hamilton, of the 23d Regiment, was officer of the day, and Lieuts. Travers and Onderdonk officers of the guard. The band of the 23d played several popular airs. Brief addresses of congratulation and encouragement were made by Lieut. Gibbons, Mayor Wurster, Gen. W. C. Wallace and others. At the conclusion of the ceremonies dancing was enjoyed by many of the visitors. The officers of the 2d Battalion, it is understood, will be chosen as follows: William H. Stayton, Commander; Robert P. Forshaw, Lieutenant Commander; Howard Patterson, Lieutenant; J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Paymaster; Dr. John C. McEvitt, Surgeon; H. R. Paddington, Assistant Paymaster; William G. Ford, Lieutenant, in command of the 1st Division; Clinton L. Braine, Ensign, commanding 2d Division; C. B. Reid, Ensign, commanding 3d Division, and Robert J. Beach, Engineer Officer.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The members of Co. I, 69th New York, have appointed a committee of which Lieut. Moliham is chairman, to arrange for an outing next month somewhere in the annexed district. The company intend to hold a number of athletic contests and a good time is anticipated.

The inspection of the Signal Corps, Maine National Guard, by Insp. Gen. Newcombe was held at city hall, June 2. Gen. Newcombe complimented Lieut. Butler very highly upon the neatness and efficiency of the corps, and recommended increasing the membership from its present number of 16 to 21. The examining board, composed of Gen. E. E. Newcombe, Inspector General; Col. L. H. Kendall, 1st Regiment; Col. George A. Philbrook, 2d Regiment, and Lieut. Charles Morton, 6th U. S. A., met in Bangor June 3 to examine the new Lieutenant, Colonel and Major of the 2d Regiment.

Col. Washabaugh, 6th Inf., Pennsylvania N. G., has called a meeting of the officers for June 26, to make arrangements for the coming encampment at Neshaminy Falls. A caterer will furnish the officers meals at \$0.50 per meal.

Pvt. W. B. Hendry, of Co. B, 9th Regt., New York, has been honored by being awarded the company medal for the best soldier in the company. This medal can be awarded only to a man who performs 100 per cent. of all duty. Pvt. Hendry was distinguished for his thorough knowledge of the duties of a soldier, his general bearing, attention to military courtesy, etc.

Capt. H. C. Ward, U. S. A., Secretary of the Military Department of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville, which opened May 1 and will continue until October 31 of this year, announces that it is intended that extra special railroad rates, not to exceed one cent per mile, will be given to all military organizations belonging to the National Guard of the different States.

The committee desires to make the Military Department one of the principal features of the Exposition. The military camp will be located within the Exposition grounds, supplied with excellent filtered drinking water, bathing houses and floored tents, bed sacks filled with straw, and electric lights; all furnished free. Commands can come provided to do their own cooking and messing, or arrangements can be made at the military mess at twenty-five cents per meal, or fifty cents per day (three meals).

There is a suitable field for military maneuvers near the camping grounds, and every assistance possible will be given. Organizations of companies, battalions, regiments or brigades will be provided for.

Each soldier will be required to pay one entrance fee of fifty (50) cents, and a pass will be given for remainder of time.

Timely notice should be given the Military Committee of the date any organization desires to attend and how

long it will remain. A military detail will meet organizations on arrival and escort them to the camp. For further information apply to the Military Committee at Nashville.

A court martial of Adj't. and Insp. Gen. Watts of South Carolina, will probably be demanded, as the result of an address by the venerable Dr. James Woodrow, D. D., LL. D., president of the South Carolina College, on June 2. When Dr. Woodrow concluded an address to the students that morning after prayers, students and professors rose to their feet and gave three cheers. The doctor expressed himself on the recent riot between students, militia, and policemen on the college green. He declared the militia and police were trespassers; that the troops had never had permission to cross the baseball field, and they had been expressly warned not to do so. The rights of the college, he said, must be respected. Pistols had been drawn on students, and the acting president, a professor, had been clubbed, a student's skull crushed, and the responsibility must be fixed. "When I gave permission to the militia to go upon the grounds," said Dr. Woodrow, "I was under the impression their officers were gentlemen."

The next encampment of the Mississippi National Guard will be held at Vicksburg, beginning on Aug. 19 and continuing until the 28th.

In the National Guard of Vermont, Maj. John H. Minns, commanding the second battalion, 1st Regiment, has nominated Sergt. John G. Norton of Co. B, St. Albans, to be adjutant of the battalion. Governor Grout has accorded permission to Co. B, 1st Regiment, St. Albans, to parade under arms, with colors, in the city of Montreal on the occasion of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, June 22, in response to the invitation that company has received from the brigade office at Montreal. The adjutant general of Vermont has also written Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant General of the United States Army, requesting him to secure the consent of the British Government to the entrance of the troops under arms into Canadian territory.

The veteran drum major, John Smith, of the 7th Regiment, has been appointed superintendent of the New York Camp of Instruction this season, a position which has been heretofore held by Maj. Alexander Barney, Jr.

Regimental Adjutants of regiments in the New York Guard, ordered to camp this season, have been directed by Adj't. Gen. Tillingshast to precede their respective regiments to camp by one week, for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of post adjutants.

1st Lieut. Warren R. Dunton, U. S. A. (retired) professor of Military Science and Tactics at the New York Military Academy, announces Cadet Sergt. Maj. Hubert R. Whiting, of Holyoke, as one of three distinguished cadets in the graduating class of the New York Military Academy, he having shown the greatest proficiency in the military department and "adaptability for military service." Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., professor of military science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, forwards the names of Henry Walter Allen, Gilbert Homer Pratt and Walter Humphrey as distinguished in military studies.

Referring to Col. James Moran, of the Irish Volunteers and late of the 69th New York, the "Irish Republic" says: "The Colonel is a wonderful man. He is a perfect little Solomon. We would recommend that he should adapt 'God Save the Queen' since he so dearly loves the air, as marching music for the Volunteers. Perhaps he may send that brooch, which he bought over the head of the woman who had won it by the ballot of her friends, to Victoria as a Jubilee present. The Colonel is a great Irishman. Moryah!"

Col. H. H. Abernethy, 4th Regt., N. G. N. J., has sent in his resignation with an application to be retired with the brevet rank to which he is entitled by long and continuous service. He entered the regiment as a private in April, 1868, and rose by gradations to the Coloncy on June 20, 1892.

Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch, 10th Battalion, N. G. N. Y., ranking line officer in his grade in the State, and an officer of long and honorable service, commencing with the beginning, has requested to be placed on the retired list, and his request will be granted, to date from July 1, 1897. For gallant service during the Rebellion, in which he served in the 177th and 10th Regi-

ments of New York, he received the brevet of 2d Lieutenant.

Co. G, 23d New York, have elected a Captain in the person of Maj. George L. Gillon, 14th Regt.

The annual inspection and muster of the 3d Battery of New York, Capt. Rasquin, was held at Prospect Park on June 12, and included a highly satisfactory drill before the Inspector General, who also reviewed the command. The number present were 78 officers and men, three men being absent. The figures last year were 80 present and 1 absent.

Gerald N. Stanton, an ex-member of Co. I, 7th Regiment, died on June 11, in New York City. The funeral services were held June 14 in St. James Protestant Episcopal Church. Many of his former comrades and veterans of the regiment attended. He was very highly respected, and took a great interest in the affairs of the regiment.

The Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army has shipped to the Connecticut National Guard a supply of Springfield 45 caliber rifles in exchange for the Peabody rifle. Connecticut is the first State to receive the new arm.

It has been decided that the 65th Regiment of Buffalo, N. Y., shall undertake its practice march from Aug. 6 to 14. In this connection Col. Welsh has directed weekly drills of instruction in extended order and a guard duty. Capt. A. C. Lewis, who has been some fifteen years in the regiment, has resigned.

The following officers and men have been detailed for duty with the 3d Provisional Battalion of Separate Companies, New York, which are to be on duty at camp on July 17 to 24: Capt. James H. Lloyd, 21st Separate Co., commanding battalion; Adjutant, Lieut. John McGaffin, 7th Separate Co.; Quartermaster and Commissary, Lieut. George E. Swift, 23d Separate Co.; Sergeant Major, Sergt. James J. Phalen, 21st Separate Co.; Provost Sergeant, Sergt. Frank Marshall, 21st Separate Company; Company Clerk, Pvt. C. G. Wagener, 21st Separate Company.

Co. A, 47th Regiment, have chartered a steamer for an excursion to the State camp on Thursday, July 22. The steamer will leave the dock at the foot of South Fifth street, Brooklyn, at 9:20 a. m.

A special medical board in the 2d Brigade of New York, consisting of Brigade Surg. G. R. Fowler, Surg. J. Cochran, 23d Regt., and Surg. F. J. J. Wood, 47th Regt., have been taking evidence for a claim for medical attendance and loss of business made by Pvt. J. Chapman, of Co. K, 23d Regiment. The claim, which is for \$300, is made as the result of an injury to his knee cap while on duty during the strike of the motormen in Brooklyn during the winter of 1895.

Gov. Black, of New York, has ordered that the 19th Separate Co., of Poughkeepsie, be disbanded. It is about time decided action was taken with respect to this command, which has been reported as worthless for several years past, and ex-Insp. Gen. McLeewe reported it some two years ago as the worst in the State, and asked for its prompt disbandment. The commander of the 3d Brigade also called in person at the Adjutant General's office during the McAlpin administration, and requested that the action be taken on Gen. McLeewe's recommendation, but all to no purpose. The present administration has done the proper thing in wiping out the company.

Adj't. Gen. Tillingshast, of New York, announces that Maj. Frank E. Wood, of the 74th Regiment, is detailed as Inspector of Drill at the State camp, vice Harding, relieved. Lieut. Col. S. S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg. Gen., is detailed as Medical Instructor at camp.

The verdict of Coroner Hewitt on the killing of two citizens of Urbana, Ohio, during the successful attempt of a mob to lynch a prisoner there on June 4, was that the killing was done by Co. D, 3d Regiment, while under orders and defending the jail, and that the Governor, Sheriff and Mayor were not to blame.

Maj. Van Duzer, Judge Adv. 1st Brig., New York, who was assigned to conduct the case against the Irish Volunteers for alleged illegal assembling and parading under arms, entered judgment in the case on June 11—the volunteers making no defense. It now remains with the Governor to take further action in this notorious case, and it is hoped he will do so without delay.

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BIRTHS.

BYRON.—At Danville, Va., June 4, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. J. C. Byron, 8th U. S. Cav., a daughter.

HILLS.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., June 13, 1897, to the wife of Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON-PERKINS.—At Boston, Mass., June 10, 1897, Mr. Larz Anderson, son of the late Gen. Richard Longworth Anderson, U. S. Vols., to Miss Isabel Perkins, daughter of Commo. G. H. Perkins, U. S. N., retired.

CHEESEMAN-MORRIS.—At Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., June 16, Mr. Frank Stuart Bates Cheeseman to Miss Alice Prescott Morris, daughter of the late Commo. Francis Morris, U. S. N.

DYER-SCHROEDER.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, June 12, 1897, Mr. Leonard Swinnerton Dyer, son of Col. Henry Swinnerton Dyer, of Westhope, Shropshire, England, to Miss Lucy Schroeder, sister of Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N.

FARLEY-INGALLS.—On Wednesday, June 16, 1897, at the residence of Dr. P. H. Ingalls, Hartford, Conn., by the Rev. L. W. Saltonstall, Grace Ingalls, daughter of the late Henry Ingalls, of Wiscasset, Me., to Godfrey Pearson Farley, of New York.

FOX-KENNEDY.—At Pottsville, Pa., June 9, 1897, Mr. J. W. Fox and Miss Jennie M. Kennedy, only daughter of Hon. G. W. Kennedy, and sister of P. A. Surg. R. M. Kennedy, U. S. N.

IRWIN-ENGLISH.—At Oakland, Cal., June 1, 1897, Asst. Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., U. S. N., to Miss Genevieve English, daughter of Mr. John M. English.

WOODWARD-YOUNG.—On Thursday, June 10, 1897, at Denbigh, Warwick County, Va., by Rev. J.

Francis Ribble, Mary Fairfax Young to Joseph J. Woodward, U. S. N.

DIED.

HUGER.—At Roanoke, Va., June 10, 1897, Frank Huger, formerly 2d Lieutenant, 10th U. S. Infantry, and son of the late Benjamin Huger, formerly Major, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

KINGSBURY.—At Fort Riley, Kan., June 13, 1897, Capt. Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d U. S. Cav.

M'CLELLAN.—At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on Thursday, June 10, 1897, Agatha Rose Lee McClellan, wife of Capt. John McClellan, 5th Art., and daughter of J. Frederic and Rosa Lee Walker Wuppermann, of Hamburg, Germany. Interment at Washington, D. C.

SUTHERLAND.—In the city of Washington, D. C., June 12, 1897, of acute appendicitis, Roy, son of Elizabeth Wirt and the late Surg. Gen. Charles Sutherland, U. S. A., aged 15 years. The hearts of all who knew him or his family have gone out in deep sympathy to this afflicted household in their sudden bereavement, and the generous offerings of flowers and the large attendance at the Church of the Covenant gave gratifying evidence of the sincere and affectionate regard felt for him and his bereaved mother, brothers and sisters. The short space of his young life could scarce develop the latent qualities of his mind, inherited or acquired; the hidden talents which God had given him, but the sweetness of his character and disposition was even manifest in the home circle. And had it pleased God to give him length of days, the love for his sorrowing mother, ever present in his heart, would have guided him through life, and made him a true and earnest man.

H. G. G.

WINRAM.—At Kansas City, Mo., June 8, 1897, Samuel B. Winram, formerly Mate, U. S. N., and father of Lieut. S. B. Winram, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

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